The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4780. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Yesterday by the Ocean Telegraph.

Highly Important Decree of the Emperor Napoleon.

An Advanced Step Toward Constitutional Government.

The Press Released from Ministerial Censorship.

Less Stringent Restrictions on the Rights of Public Meeting.

Distress in England---Bread Riot in the Streets of Liverpool.

Another Battle in Candia--The Cretans Victorious.

FRANCE.

Highly Important Decree of the Emperor Napoleon—Resignation of the Cabinet.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Emperor Napoleon has issued an important decree. It orders that the address of the Chambers in reply to the speech from the throne shall be discontinued; grants to the Legislative body the rights of questioning the Governmne; proposes that offences of the Press be tried in the Convictional Courts; that the stamp duties be reduced, and that the right of the people to meet in public be limited only by those regulations necessary for the public safety.

The decree concludes by declaring that these reforms will now crown the edifice of a State founded upon the national will.

The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

ENGLAND.

The Disaster in Regent's Park.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 19—Evening.

Up to the present hour forty-one persons are reported to have lost their lives by the breaking of the ice in Regent's Park. Others who were known to be on the lake at the time of the accident are still missing.

Bread Riot in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 19—Evening.

The unusually intense cold of the season has so aggravated the distresses of the poor of this city, that it resulted to-day in a bread riot in the streets; but the disturbance was not of a serious character.

CANDIA.

Another Victory for the Cretans Reported.

ATHENS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The advices received from the Island of Candia state that the Cretans had fought another battle, in which they claim a victory over 5,000 Turks.

The Cretan Assembly has issued a call to all the Powers of Europe to send agents to Candia, to witness and report the condition of the country.

GREECE.

A Special Mission to the United States.

ATHENS, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Greek Government has sent Gen. KABERens on a special mission to the United States.

SWITZERLAND.

A Suspected Visitor.

BERNE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

There is a report that the Prussian Gen. MOLTKE is staying in this country for strategic purposes.

SWEDEN.

Opening of the Swedish Parliament.

STOCKHOLM, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Swedish Parliament was opened yesterday. The King in his speech said that Sweden would always endeavor to remain neutral in the various differences between the European Powers.

AUSTRIA.

Health of the Princess Charlotte.

TRIESTE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Reports from Miramar state that the Princess CHARLOTTE has quite recovered from her severe illness.

The Austrian Army Scheme Given Up.

VIENNA, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The patent for the reorganization of the Austrian armies will not be carried out.

GARIBALDI ON AMERICA.

His View of the Political Situation in the United States.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

GARIBALDI, at the request of an American friend, has written a letter giving his opinion on affairs in the United States. He applauds the election of colored deputies to the Massachusetts Legislature, earnestly expresses his hope for the preservation and future harmony of the Union, and urges the President to come to terms with Congress.

SERVIA.

The Turkish Garrisons to be Withdrawn from Servian Forts.

VIENNA, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The Porte has agreed to evacuate the forts held by the Turkish troops in the Principality of Servia.

SPAIN.

A Minister to be Sent to Washington.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 20.

It is reported that the Government of Spain is about to send FACUNDI IONI as Minister to the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 19—Evening.

Consols closed at 90⅝c. for money.

The following are the latest quotations of American Securities:

United States Five-Twenties	72⅝
Illinois Central Shares	81¼
Erie Railway Shares	44¾

Five-Twenties at Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 19.

United States Bonds are quoted at 72¼.

Liverpool Cotton and Other Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 19—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market has been dull. The sales of the day amounted to 5,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 14⅝d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs continued active and buoyant. Corn has further advanced, and sold to-day at 43s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The steamship *Palmyra*, Capt. WATSON, which left New-York January 4, touched at this port today and proceeded to Liverpool.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. FURBER, which sailed from Aspinwall Jan. 12, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST.

Eugene Kelly & Co.	$61,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$3,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	114,866 58	Panama R. R. Co.	20,553 75
Third National Bank	20,382 46	G. Hirschfeld	800 00
Lees & Waller	306,140 90	L. Isaacs & Ashe	1,300 00
		Ribon & Munos	1,017 00
		Flint & Hall	2,900 00
Total			$531,960 66

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

Rupture of Diplomatic Relations with the United States—Stealing an American Vessel at Aspinwall—Church Troubles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

The news from Bogota, the capital, up to Dec. 17 is rather interesting. President MOSQUERA had fulminated another decree against the Church and clergy. It declares that there no longer exists ecclesiastical tribunals in the country, and in effect bids the clergy to confine their business to the spiritual culture of their flocks. He launches another decree against the various Presidents and Legislatures of the States that declared null his decree on public order. He orders them to obey the national laws until they are declared null by the Supreme Court.

The President has suspended his decree for the collection of the tonnage tax in the ports of the Isthmus, and has modified his mail decree, now only demanding that the local postmasters shall count the bags—probably on the wharf, as has always been the custom—to which there can be no objection.

The foolish letter of Gen. PINERES, who was sent here from Bogota to report on the political condition of the Isthmus to the President of the Republic, had caused a flare-up between Mr. BURTON, the United States Minister, and President MOSQUERA. In this letter PINERES stated that the idea of the independence of the isthmus existed only in the brains of a "few ambitious Yankees." Mr. BURTON complained of this as an insult to the honor and dignity of the United States, and asked an explanation. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs replied that the Government, in publishing the letter, in no wise adopted its sentiments or language, and expressed great regard for the model Republic and for the Yankees on the isthmus, and so all was fair weather again. But we have a rumor that another question had sprung up between Mr. BURTON and the President not so easy of settlement—in fact, that Mr. BURTON had struck his flag and demanded his passports. The story goes further: that President MOSQUERA replied that the United States of Colombia gave no passports—all were free to go and come when they might choose. Upon which Mr. BURTON referred the matter to the Government at Washington.

To-day Bishop VASQUEZ, of Panama, leaves for Central America, having been expatriated by Gen. MOSQUERA for seven years for refusing to subscribe the oath to obey the civil law.

The President of this State has issued a decree granting full amnesty for all political offences up to January, 1867.

The Panama Senators and representatives to Congress, at Bogota, left Aspinwall for their destination on yesterday.

Day before yesterday two gentlemen of note, Mr. J. O. SINCLAIR, of Liverpool, and Mr. G. W. SKINNER, of Guatemala, died at Aspinwall from yellow fever. Both were passengers on the *Danube*, and had been two or three weeks here.

The American brig *Jacmel Packet*, seized by Consul RICE at Aspinwall, on a charge against her master, JOHN A. DAWES, for barratry, was dispatched with her cargo by the Consul to New-York on the 9th. She goes consigned to the Collector of the Port. Capt. DAWES was secreted by Capt. PARNALL, of the British brig *Cora*, and protected by the Captain of the *Cora* against arrest. The authorities of Aspinwall and Panama continued to annoy Mr. RICE up to the last moment of the sailing of the vessel, with orders of attachment, sequestration, &c., of the vessel; but feeling himself safe under the treaty stipulations, he did not pay much attention to the local Courts.

Senor BLEST GANA, a prominent Chilian politician and author, goes to New-York to-day as Chilian Minister to Washington.

The French transport *Rhin*, with over 500 French troops on board from the coast of Mexico, is still here, getting in a new shaft.

The United States storeship *Jamestown* is in port. At Aspinwall, the double-ender *Mackinaw* and gunboat *Saco*. The *Mackinaw* will leave soon for the West Indies.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Chili—The Proposed European Mediation—Rumored Attempt to Assassinate President Prado—Internal Improvements in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1867.

The regular semi-monthly steamer from the South coast brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to December 18, and from Callao and Lima to the 28th.

CHILI.

The papers publish the peace proposals made by England and France for the settlement of the questions between Spain and the allied Pacific States. The *Mercurio* is very wroth that these European powers should have made such "absurd and preposterous propositions, the acceptance of which by Chili and Peru would be equivalent to the triumph of Spain." It charges the Cabinets of London and Paris of connivance with Spain in trying to bring about a settlement favorable to the latter country. The proposals were as follows, and have been definitely rejected:

1. Reciprocal declarations on the part of Chili and Spain in the same spirit as those proposed by the memorandum addressed by the Government of France and England to the Cabinet of Madrid on the 7th of December last, when they interposed their good offices.
2. Restoration in all its force of the treaty between Spain and Peru of the 28th of January, 1865.
3. A declaration on the part of Bolivia and Ecuador, restoring the state of things that existed before the declaration of war.
4. Revocation of all measures which have been adopted against the Spaniards by the Governments of the allied Republics, after their respective declarations of war, and especially of those measures which refer to expulsion, and the conditions laid down for their being allowed to reside here, such as being admitted to American nationalization.
5. Reciprocal indemnification for injury done after the declaration of war by acts unconnected with military operations, or by virtue of official measures foreign to the execution of such operations.
6. Exchange of prisoners.
7. Mutual delivering up of all the prizes that may have been captured by both sides, without it being allowable to present reclamations for damage, or to demand indemnification for such prizes as may have been destroyed by one or other of the belligerents.

Note.—The question of the exchange of salutes is eliminated, from the fact of the absence of the Spanish flag from the waters of the Pacific.

The *Mercurio* says: "Everything announces the continuation of the war, or at least the continuation of the *statu quo*. Spain does not show much desire to return to the Pacific."

The ship *Tecumseh*, with sixty cannon, had arrived at Valparaiso, making seventy-eight pieces brought from the United States with which to fortify the city. Altogether there are 107 cannon mounted in the bay, 33 of which are Blakely and Parrott.

PERU.

Rumors of attempts to assassinate President PRADO continue to circulate. A shot is said to have lately been fired at him in Callao, which entered the sleeve of his coat. The papers keep these things quiet. The papers, however, say that murders for political causes are getting common.

It is proposed to build a tram road between Callao and Lima for the transportation of freight, the present railroad affording no facilities to merchants.

During the month of November 39 vessels, of 35,094 tons, loaded guano at the Chinchas, principally for Europe.

It is computed that there are about 200,000 tons of guano on the Guanappe Islands, which the Peruvians have commenced to work. The Islands are within seven miles of the main land, and the anchorage is very good in eight fathoms water. The guano at the Chinchas will be exhausted in about two years.

Another session of the American Congress is soon to be held at Lima, and those Republics which have not already given in their adhesion to the League are to be invited.

MEXICO.

Details of the Military Movements—Effects of the Occupation of Guadalajara by the Liberals—Juarez Going to Monterey—Probabilities of Maximilian's Abdication.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Thursday, Jan. 3, 1867.

Official information from Gen. Don MARIANO ESCOBEDO, Liberal commander of the Mexican Army of the North, has this evening reached the headquarters of Gen. Don FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL, the Liberal military commander of the State of Tamaulipas, and of the Division of the Bravo, to the following effect:

Gen. PARRAS, who commands a division of Gen. CORONA'S army, which is operating in the States of Sinaloa and Jalisco, has taken the City of Guadalajara, capital of the latter State, after having defeated the Imperialist forces which defended it. This city is second only to the capital in population, wealth and geographical position. The lowest estimate of the population of Guadalajara is 60,000, the highest 110,000 inhabitants.

Col. ASENCION GOMEZ PORTUGAL, with the brigade under his command, has occupied the City of Aguascalientes, capital of the State of that name, a city of about 25,000 inhabitants, and important because of its strategic position. The occupation of this place and of Guadalajara by the Liberals will compel the Imperialists to evacuate Yacatecas—both State and capital of that name—as also any unimportant points in the State of Durango which may yet be held in the name of the Empire; for otherwise, if MAXIMILIAN'S Generals still persisted in holding on to them, they would be entirely cut off from their base of supplies and lines of communication, and of operation with the great body of the French and Imperialists now concentrating in Mexico, Queretero and Guanajuato, and they would soon be compelled to surrender to the Liberals at discretion.

But I have to record a still greater triumph of the Liberals in the occupation of the important city of San Luis Potosi, the capital of the State of that name, containing a population of about 50,000 inhabitants. This is a most important military post, and its possession, together with that of Guadalajara and Aguascalientes, will place in the hands of the Liberals all the elements of war necessary to equip an army of at least 60,000 men, with which to recover the few strongholds yet in possession of MAXIMILIAN. I am morally certain that in the space of three months hence the Liberal forces will be in undisputed possession of every city, town and village in the Republic.

The French forces evacuated San Luis Potosi on the 22d of December last, leaving the Imperialist Gen. MEJIA, of Matamoras notoriety, in command of some Mexican troops there. At first MEJIA thought he would defend the place at all hazards, but finally abandoned his project and the city at the same time. The advanced guard of the Liberals, consisting of the brigade of Gen. AQUIERRE, of the division of Gen. FREVINO, were then three days' march from San Luis. As soon as that city was abandoned by MEJIA, the British, Hamburg and Spanish Consuls sent a deputation to Gen. FREVINO, inviting him to occupy it with the troops under his command. FREVINO did so by ordering the brigade of Gen. AGUINE to enter the place without delay, which was accomplished with great rejoicings on the 27th of December.

The Liberals have now possession of all Lower California, the States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Jalisco, Aguascalieutes, San Luis Potosi, Coahuila, Nueva Leon, Samaulipas, Chihuahua and Ojaca; as also, part of Vera Cruz and Puebla. In these States are situated some of the most important cities and towns in this Republic; as Guadalajara, San Luis Potosi, Monterey, Matamoros, Mazatlan, Tampico, Chihuahua, Saltillo and a host of other places of minor importance.

All that now remains to MAXIMILIAN, of his so-called Empire, are the few points in this country still occupied by the French troops; and these will all be evacuated by them during the next month or two, and will, of course, fall into the hands of the persevering and patriotic Liberals, as all the other cities lately garrisoned by the French have done upon their leaving them. Thus, it will be absolutely, morally and physically impossible for MAXIMILIAN to remain here one hour after the rear guard of the French have embarked in Vera Cruz—all the promises of assistance from the Church Party to the contrary notwithstanding.

If the Archduke MAXIMILIAN wishes to sacrifice his life in a fruitless attempt to establish a throne in the land of the Aztecs, as ITURBIDE did, why then he can do so; but I believe he is too sensible a man to undertake anything of the kind; so we may expect soon to hear of his abdication.

Above I have enumerated a few of the most important places now in the hands of the Liberals, I will mention the names of the few places which are still held for the Empire, because the French forces garrison them. These are Vera Cruz, Puebla, Mexico, Queretaro, Leon, Guanajuato, Monlia and, as yet, Yacatecas. The Imperialists have possession of these and a few other places in the country of minor importance, and they will retain them just so long as the French stay there, but no longer. We have unreliable rumors that the Liberal General, PORFERIO DIEZ is about to lay siege to the important city of Puebla, which may be true, as all the surrounding country is in his possession. Only that the French are about to leave Mexico in peace they would now find it a very difficult undertaking to concentrate their forces and fight their way out of it, as the Liberals have had for months uninterrupted possession of the City of Jalapa, which completely cuts the French line of communication between the City of Mexico and that of Vera Cruz.

I can assure you, upon undoubted authority, that President JUAREZ will soon arrive in Monterey, where his family, which is now in New-York, and about to leave for this country, will join him. His next move from Monterey will doubtless be to the City of Mexico itself, where he will reëstablish the Liberal Republican form of Government guaranteed to the country by its Constitution of 1857, for the upholding of which organic law of the land so much blood has been shed, both before and since the French came here.

You will have heard ere now that General of Division Don FELIPE B. BERRIOZABAL has accepted the Military Governorship of the State of Tamaulipas and the military command of the Division of the Bravo. Gen. BERRIOZABAL is a true gentleman and a man of strict integrity in the broadest sense of the word. He has rallied round him the best and most reliable men of this city and of the entire State of Tamaulipas, in order to assist him to carry out the plan of reorganization, which he has proposed in the division under his command. In this he will be warmly seconded by the patriotic people of this State, who only require a man of talent, energy and honesty, such as Gen. BERRIOZABAL is, in order to direct their efforts in the right channel and to make the resources of Tamaulipas available for the general good of the Republican cause. Gen. BERRIOZABAL has availed himself of the best military and political talent which the State affords in order to assist him in the discharge of his high and onerous duties. The General's Secretary is Don EMILIO VELASCO, a lawyer of eminence here; his Chief of Staff is Col. Don FRANCISCO ESPINOSA; Adjutant-General, Col. Don LUIS LEGORETOA; Medical Inspector, Dr. CASTRO; Chief of Artillery and Ordnance, Gen. F. F. MILLEN.

CANALES and CORTINA have both marched into the interior of this State; it is said the former has pronounced in favor of ARTEGA, and that he will endeavor to retake Matamoras, but in that he will meet with men entirely different from CARABAJAL and not so easily ousted from authority as he was. H.

CANADA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners is now progressing before Judge MORRISON. Very little interest is manifested by the citizens in the fate of the unfortunate dupes who are daily placed in the dock. All look on Fenianism as played out, and as the two leading spirits, LYNCH and MCMAHON, have met their just reward, if the whole batch remaining to be tried were acquitted it would not create much dissatisfaction. Hon. J. H. CAMERON, Mr. HARRISON and JOHN MCNAB, County Attorney, are conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. MCKENZIE, Mr. FLEMING and Mr. P. MCCUVEY, of Guelph, the defence. Mr. MORPHY, Attorney for the American prisoners, and Mr. THURSTON, American Consul in this city, are constant in their attendance to watch over the interests of their clients. To Mr. MCKENZIE is principally allotted the task of conducting the defence, and it must be confessed, considering his position, he discharges his trust with fidelity to the prisoners and respect to the Court and the Government of which he is a subject, which is far more than can be said of Mr. DEVLIN, who conducted the defence for the Fenian prisoners tried at Sweetsburg, in Lower Canada. His impudence was almost intolerable. A man must be demented who thinks he can, by threats and browbeating, intimidate a Canadian Court.

While writing of Fenians, it may not be out of place to mention that Canadians recognize the feeling displayed by the TIMES in discountenancing the Fenian swindle. If the miserable dupes had taken the timely warning of your journal, they would have been spared many a hard-earned dollar. Many of them would have escaped the dungeon, while not a few would be alive to-day, whose bodies are now rotting on the battle-field of Ridgeway. The TIMES is looked upon by Canadians as the most honest paper in the United States. They do not flatter themselves that it is so much from any friendly feeling toward themselves and their country, as from your honesty and discernment. You saw that the whole Fenian organization was a swindle and a humbug. A rather novel proceeding was introduced into our Courts the other day—it was the trial of one of the Fenian prisoners named JOHN ROGAN, by a mixed jury, one-half being British and the other American. Although it was the prisoner's own choice to be thus tried, it did not save him from having a verdict of guilty recorded against him. It is the greatest folly in the world for these misguided creatures to imagine there is any sympathy among Americans living in Canada for them or their vile schemes. During the whole of the Fenian excitement in June, none of our citizens were more loud in their denunciations of the band of marauders who invaded our soil than the Americans. If the other prisoners to be tried expect any sympathy from that quarter they will be most egregiously disappointed. There is nothing known definitely of what the Confederation Commission has accomplished in London. All that we know is that they are busily preparing their bill to lay before the Imperial Parliament on its meeting in February. It is no light task these gentlemen have in hand. To lay the foundation of an empire that is destined ere long to take its position among the great nations of the earth requires talent of no common order. There is no doubt but that in addition to the local knowledge of the delegates from the Provinces will be added the experience of the first statesmen of England.

The weather continues fine and bracing. Sleighing is splendid; in fact I never saw it better. The consequence is that sleighing parties are the order of the day, and night too. Sleighs nightly leave with their loads of merry lads and lasses (and some old ones too) for Western and other rural haunts, where the nights are spent in "tripping the light fantastic toe." If you New-Yorkers had only one such week's sleighing as we are enjoying, I verily believe business would be entirely suspended, except in horse-flesh, which would doubtless have to suffer. The effects of good sleighing are manifested in other ways than the social. Our markets are well supplied with all the necessaries of life. Pork is coming abundantly, and fowl of all descriptions, although not so plentiful as before Christmas, are yet abundant, and to be had at reasonable rates. Wood is the only article that is high in price. What a few years ago could be purchased for $4 or $5, now costs $7 and $8. You may imagine how hard this presses on the poor at this season of the year. The corporation has made an arrangement with the Northern Railway to bring wood into the city at a reduced rate for the benefit of that class, but up to the present time not a stick has arrived. Perhaps in July we may have a first installment. McG.

California Minerals at the Paris Exposition—New Gold Mine in Nevada—Snow in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Contributions from California to the Paris Exhibition, including a cabinet of minerals and an assortment of woolen fabrics from the Mission Woolen Mills, were shipped yesterday by the steamer *Montana* for Panama, from whence they will be taken to St. Nazaire by the French line of steamers.

A dispatch from Unionville, Nevada, says the North Star Company, a New-York corporation, struck a ledge in their shaft and are getting out some splendid mineral.

The Idaho stage, about which considerable anxiety was felt lest the Indians had attacked it, has arrived safely at Unionville.

The Indians still continue their depredations throughout the Territory.

A letter from Silver City, dated the 4th, mentions severe snow-storms. Everything is blocked up with snow.

Disappearance of a Merchant who was Reported to have been Robbed—More Indian Depredations Reported.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A. A. BRAUM, the Litchfield merchant, who was robbed of $10,000 in East St. Louis depot on Thursday night, has mysteriously disappeared, and it is now suspected he robbed himself and left for parts unknown to avoid payment of his heavy debts.

A special dispatch from St. Joseph to the *Republican*, dated North Platt, Jan. 13, says the Indians are very warlike, and several rumors are afloat regarding depredations near the United States; that they have killed forty men west of here, and that they are marching for this place in great strength, with the determination of clearing the road to Fort Kearney. Eight thousand troops have been ordered for service on the plains and in the mountains. The first installment is now *en route* by the Pacific Railroad.

Destructive Fire in Indiana.

CAMBRIDGE, Ind., Sunday, Jan. 20.

A most destructive fire occurred here at 5 o'clock this morning, burning the Post-office, STEWART'S boot and shoe store, MCCAFFERY'S stationery-store and news depot, and ROSE'S drug-store and dwelling. The loss is unknown, but is large; partly insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE STORM.

A Heavy Fall of Snow—The Ohio River Frozen Over at Wheeling—Railroads Blocked Up.

WHEELING, Va., Sunday, Jan. 20.

A very heavy snow-storm has been prevailing all day. Snow has fallen to the depth of twelve inches; and now, at 5 P. M., is unabated.

The river was closed opposite the city, on Saturday evening, for the first time in ten years.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A severe snow-storm has been prevailing here last night and to-day, which is said to be the heaviest in twenty years. The snow is fifteen inches deep, and still snowing. It is feared that railroad travel will be interrupted for several days.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A very heavy snow storm has been prevailing here all day. Railroad travel will probably be seriously interrupted.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A fierce and blinding snow-storm set in this afternoon, and continues, with the wind blowing a gale.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A driving snow-storm commenced at 4 P. M., and still continues, (8 P. M.) Wind blowing a gale from the northeast.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The wind northwest; clear and cold.

MONTREAL, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The St. Lawrence River has risen a foot at Inlet Aqueduct, and there is great danger of its flooding the city.

CAMBRIDGE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The snow is about a foot deep and still falling. The railroads are blocked by the drifts.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The snow is four inches deep and still falling. No trains have arrived since last night. The mercury is 23° above zero.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A heavy snowstorm commenced here this afternoon and continues to-night, with a fierce northeast wind, causing heavy drifts of snow.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Jan. 20—11 P. M.

It has been snowing heavily and drifting since 8 o'clock this evening. The mercury is 2° above zero. There are prospects of another railroad blockade.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A slight drizzling rain commenced falling about 10 o'clock this evening. The wind has lulled and the weather moderated.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 20.

Thermometer 20° above zero. Another snow-storm set in at 11:30 to-night.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Snow has commenced falling. The weather is comparatively mild. The railroads are now nearly all open, and will resume their regular trips to-morrow.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 20.

A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here since 2 o'clock this afternoon. There is now six inches of snow on the ground.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 20—Midnight.

This storm is the most severe of the season. The snow is much drifted by the northeast gale. The New-York mails have not arrived up to this time.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A driving snow-storm commenced and continued at intervals all day. It is still snowing and drifting so badly that a blockade of the railroads is anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The snow-storm of yesterday still continues, but not so violently. The storm has extended west of here, the snow being from six inches to a foot deep in Missouri and Kansas. About a foot has fallen here. The Eastern and Northern railroads are considerably obstructed, but interruption will only be temporary. The snow is two feet deep at Springfield, Ill.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 20.

The obstructions on the New-Jersey and Camden and Amboy Railroads have been cleared away and trains commenced running on Saturday. No less than 4,000 people were detained here last week, and every hotel and many private dwellings were filled to their utmost capacity. The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company was thronged from early to late on Friday and Saturday by passengers, all eager to advise their friends of their misfortune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Jan. 20.

Trains arrived this evening on the Stonington and the Hartford Railroads, for the first time since Thursday morning. The regular trips will be resumed tomorrow on both roads.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Norwich boats arrived at New-London at an early hour this morning. They experienced some difficulty in New-York Harbor, but found no ice in New-London Harbor. The Thames River is open for some miles above Norwich and Worcester, and New-London and Northern roads are clear.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday, Jan. 20.

A train passed over the Boston road to-day, and business will be resumed on that road to-morrow. All our roads are now open.

The Bark Velma Driven Ashore—Loss of Two of Her Crew—The Dawn of Day Ashore Near Cohasset.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The bark *Velma*, Capt. NICKERSON, from Smyrna for Boston, with a cargo of figs, wool, &c., came into the bay just before the storm of Thursday, and was driven ashore on the rocks near Plymouth. The crew took refuge in the mizzen rigging, where they remained for ten hours the sea making a breach over her hull. Owing to the intense cold the steward and one seaman dropped from the rigging into the sea and were lost. The remainder of the crew were taken off in a life-boat from shore, very much frost-bitten. One man is likely to lose one or both feet, and another will probably lose both hands. The vessel has bilged and is full of water. Portions of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. Part of the goods were thrown overboard before going ashore. The vessel was a good one, of 340 tons; was owned in this city by BAKER & MORRILL and others, and was insured. The cargo was valued at $60,000 in gold, and was insured in New-York in the Sun and other insurance offices.

The British brig *Dawn of Day*, Capt. NEVE, from Turks Island for Boston, with salt, went ashore near Cohasset on Thursday, and lies on her beam-ends, dismasted, and with her port bow stove. Her cargo has washed out. Her crew were saved, three of them being severely frost-bitten in the hands and feet. The vessel was owned in St. John, N. B., and is insured.

Exaggerated Reports of Loss of Life in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The tragedies reported on Friday turn out to be very nearly farces. Commodore BLAKE, reported lost in the storm, was discovered in a house where he had sought shelter. He had a very narrow escape, however. The little school-girl said to have perished in a snow drift, was also found in a friendly house. Finally, all the crew of the *Julia Anna*, wrecked in the lower harbor, got ashore in safety. The violence of the storm was not exaggerated, however. The city laborers have been at work all day in our streets, but many of the roads in the neighboring country towns are not yet broken, and drifts ten feet high in the country are not uncommon.

A Pilot-boat Driven Out to Sea—She Reports Many Vessels Ice-clogged.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The Baltimore pilot-boat *Maryland* arrived from Cape Henry short of fuel and water. She was supplied at sea by a schooner from New-York, bound to York River, with a cask of water. The schooner reported having been driven out of the breakwater by ice, and that a large number of vessels were anchored all along the coast, clogged with ice. The *Maryland* was driven out to sea on the 17th, encountering heavy ice fifteen miles out. She reports ice extending from Cape Henry to Hampton Roads.

ILLINOIS.

Senator Trumbull's Address to the Illinois Legislature—The Civil Rights Bill.

The Illinois Assembly, on the 16th inst., appointed a Committee to wait upon Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, to inform him of his reëlection as United States Senator, and invite him to address them. In compliance, Senator TRUMBULL appeared, and thanked them for their renewed mark of confidence in electing him for the third time to the Senate. In the course of his remarks he said:

Some misapprehension exists in regard to the Civil Rights Bill. That bill is not made up of "glittering generalities," but was intended as a practical measure for the protection in equal rights of every human being in the land, no matter from what quarter of the globe he or his ancestors may have come, or what color may have been stamped on his face by a European or an African sun. The words declaring "all persons of African descent, born in the United States, to be citizens," constitutes neither the soul nor the body of the bill, nor are they any part of it as enacted into a law. The amendment was not acceptable to the Senate in that form, and it had to be withdrawn the next day, and a substitute offered, which now constitutes part of the act.

The bill as introduced was complete; abolishing all discriminations between the inhabitants of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and securing to all alike the equal benefit of all laws for the protection of person and property, and subjecting all to the same punishment, and none other, for like offences. The insertion in the first section of the word "citizen," did not in the least alter the legal effect of the section. All the rights belonging to the citizen were secured to any inhabitant of the land by the terms of the first section as originally introduced, and which at that time and now constitute the vital part of the bill. In discussing this first section in the Senate, I treated it, and *not* the words declaring "persons of African descent born in the United States to be citizens," as the essence of the bill. It was the generally received opinion that after the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, all native born persons were citizens. If not citizens, what were they? But this being so or not, the legal effect of the Civil Rights Bill would be precisely the same whether the word "citizen" were in it or not, as without that word every inhabitant of the land had secured to him all the rights pertaining to citizenship. The words declaring "all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign Power, to be citizens" were only declaratory of what the law already was. The only thing I have to regret in regard to this act is that we have not a President who is disposed faithfully and efficiently to execute its provisions. I shall not, on the present occasion, undertake to indicate my future action in regard to the complicated questions which are upon us. It is unsafe for a public man to commit himself in advance to any precise course of action in regard to the details of measures which are liable to be changed by the varying circumstances of the times. But in the fundamental principles of right and justice there can be no change. Instead of making promises for the future, I may be permitted simply to call your attention to my past action upon one or two questions, as the best indication of what my future course will be. At the last session of Congress I declared in my place in the Senate that the colored people of the United States must be fully protected in all their rights of person and property, and that I was prepared to do whatever was necessary to accomplish this, even if it were to place in their hands the "ballot and the bayonet." Not thirty days ago I advocated the overthrow of the disloyal political organizations in the late rebellious States, and the placing of them under the control of loyal men. Within the last ten days I have voted for a bill securing to colored persons in the District of Columbia the right of suffrage to the same extent as it is possessed by the white. My past record commits me fully to the protection of all loyal citizens against the oppressions of the disloyal, to the necessity of placing the political organizations, in the late rebellious States, in the hands of loyal men—to the securing of perfect freedom and equality in the protection of person and property to all the inhabitants of the land; and now, reindorsed by all my constituents, I shall go back to my place in the Senate to labor with renewed zeal for the restoration of all the States to their former position in the Union upon a loyal basis, and upon such principles as will, I trust, forever secure to all the inhabitants of the land that liberty which belongs to the free citizen of a free Republic.

Again thanking you for the distinguished honor your partiality has conferred upon me, I bid you farewell. [Long and loud applause.]

MISSOURI.

Speech of Acceptance of the New United States Senator.

Hon. CHARLES D. DRAKE, recently elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, addressed the Legislature of that State, in response to an invitation, on the 16th inst. After thanking them for their confidence and respect, as manifested by their votes, and promising that whatever of good can be accomplished by assiduous effort and faithful labor in his new position should be done, he said:

"Gentlemen, we cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to the great emergency with which the Congress of the United States has now to deal. The Union is to be reconstructed, and rebellious States returned to their places in it. In this difficult and incalculably important work, whatever else may be omitted, security for the future—clear, absolute, immovable security may be insisted upon and obtained. No loose ends should be left; for, in some unguarded hour, they might be seized upon to pull down the whole fabric. The fiendish purpose to destroy that fabric survives its late futile effort, and looks keenly ahead for a more auspicious time. We have conquered the Union's armed enemies; but, disarmed, they have to be conquered again. They have not yet learned submission; but still grasp at supremacy, through the civil power they vainly strove to subvert. Come what may, that power must be kept from their blood-stained hands. At every hazard the Union must be so reconstructed as to bar them out from its future control. If human means and human ability can prevent it, traitors are nevermore to hold the reins of the American Government. Rebellion has been crushed; but more remains to be done. The spirit of rebellion must be broken and extinguished, and the spirit of loyalty—Radical loyalty—fostered, encouraged, educated and strengthened, especially against those insidious and treacherous influences which, because the thunders of battle are no more heard, would lull it into the slumber of inglorious indifference and fatal repose. For the first time in our history, every American patriot sees the meaning of those great words: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' We in Missouri, especially, understand their import. To have been a loyal Missourian through the last six years ought to make a man familiar enough with rebelism and rebels never to leave either unwatched. In official action I will not, nor will I let go any lawful hold that can be taken of them. I will do nothing in revenge or from malice, but to the furthest and latest reach of my voice and vote, rebels shall be made to feel that the day is past, never to return, when they can hope to rule this land, or shape its destiny, its policy, or its thought.

To carry this out in its integrity, this whole country must be made a stranger to the power of oligarchy and the influence of caste, based on the color of the skin with which the great Creator has, in His wisdom, clothed His creatures. A man, whatever his color, must be held to be a MAN, everywhere, under all circumstances, to every intent, before every tribunal; and this nation must, to the utmost limit of its rightful power, guarantee his manhood's rights to him, whoever would rob him of them, or under whatever pretext the robbery is perpetrated or threatened. A nation that would stand idly by and let millions of its citizens be so robbed, whether by individual lawlessness, or by organized communities assuming to act through law, ought itself to be despoiled.

Thus speaking, you will probably have anticipated my next words—THE NEGRO MUST BE ENFRANCHISED. Without that he cannot be really free, nor can the nation be calm. As long as he is disfranchised the nation carries within itself a magazine of oppression and wrong which, as sure as human rights are a reality, will one day explode and shake it to its centre. With the ballot in his hand the negro can and will quench the spirit of rebellion to its very last spark; without it he, by his very helplessness, invites aggression and stimulates the greed of tyranny—the same tyranny which begot the late rebellion, and would to-day light the fires of another, if it dared. This truth is ever before me; not dragged forth to revive a waning enthusiasm or spur a flagging purpose, but always rising up of itself, always looking me full in the face, always exacting attention and respect, always demanding obedience to its stern mandate that the negro be fully and irrevocably enfranchised. If I know myself, I will not shun its gaze, or refuse it respect, or deny it obedience. Whenever and however the subject may properly come up, I will demand and uphold impartial suffrage; by which I mean suffrage for the black man on precisely the same terms as for the white. If more be required of him to entitle him to vote, there is, there can be no other possible reason for it than that God made him black; and I will not stamp God's work in him with any badge of degradation and contempt, which the aristocratic pride, the unreasoning prejudice or the wicked ingenuity of men may devise.

To secure the great end of negro enfranchisement I will take no by-paths, nor will I enter into any bargains which may in any possible degree weaken the healthful power of Radicalism in the nation. Least of all will I give for it the enfranchisement of rebels. If it is right to make the negro a voter, let it be done because it is right, not as a swap with rebels. We swapped bullets with them for four years, and they got considerably the worst of the bargain; I do not propose now to swap ballots with them, for in that dicker we should be sure to lose.

Gentlemen, in response to your call, I have touched only upon the two points of superior and commanding interest to the country in its present exigency. Other matters might properly be discussed, but they do not lie in the foreground of the field of duty upon which I am about to enter. In what I have said I believe I reflect the views which the great mass of Missouri's loyal people now hold, or are traveling to with no laggard pace. Through all the trials of recent years I am not aware of having once mistaken their opinions or feelings, and I do not think I mistake them now. The history of that dark and bloody period proves them a noble people in their devotion to country and principle. Missouri's position this day is one of grandeur and glory compared with that of other States bordering Slavery's realm. Held back from complicity in the rebellion, not by patriotism, but by dread of the mailed and overpowering hand of the Government, those States return after the rebellion's overthrow, to their old Pro-Slavery instincts and affinities, though Slavery itself lies dead and putrid in the grave to which the rebellion consigned it, and shamelessly rush into the foul embrace of rebelism; while Missouri has promptly shaken it off, not for this day only, but for all time. In this she, of all the Border States where Slavery dwelt at the outbreak of the rebellion, stands, as her great Senator once said he stood, "solitary and alone." She permits no more traitors in power, she warms no more rebels into life. I thank God that He gave me some part to perform in the glorious work of her salvation from the degradation into which Maryland and Kentucky have fallen. That I did not perform it unfaithfully, is told in the choice which has been officially declared in this joint session to-day. That the future may speak the same voice as to my part in its history, is the one great hope of the remaining years of my life. Left to myself, that hope might not be fulfilled; but, with God's help, I have no fears that you will have cause to regret the confidence you have reposed in me, or I to shrink from His all-searching scrutiny, from the judgment of just men, or from the witness of my own conscience."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Abstract of Bills.

SECOND AND THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Mr. FREAR introduced a bill providing that the above-named road may extend their track from Pearl-street, along Chatham and Chambers streets, to the easterly side of Broadway, returning through Chambers-street, City Hall-place and Pearl-street. Also from the westerly line on Third-avenue from Pearl to Chambers-street.

OMNIBUSES AND STAGES IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The bill introduced by Mr. GRIDLEY provides that all licenses heretofore granted by the City authorities for any omnibuses which had not been in use from 1st of August, 1865, to Jan. 1, 1867, shall be declared forfeited for non-use.

STEAM RAILROADS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. DONAHOE introduced a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any railroad to run a locomotive on their track below Eighty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Mr. O'RIELLY introduced a bill naming as first corporators of the proposed Company DAVID WATTS, JAMES A. PATTERSON, RICHARD ATKINSON and C. M. FLOURNOY, the capital stock to be $1,000,000.

The Company may guarantee the payment of promissory notes, bills of exchange, mortgages, &c.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD.

Mr. BERRYMAN introduced a bill providing for the construction of a railroad in New-York City, and naming as corporators Wm. E. King, Alb. Smith, Jno. D. Bishop, A. J. Berrian, R. W. Daniels, Ed. Elliott, W. A. Walters and others.

PUBLIC WORKS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Speaker PITTS introduced a bill the first section of which proposes to form New-York City and Brooklyn into a Metropolitan District of Public Works—the Governor to appoint and the Senate to confirm five Commissioners, two of whom are to belong to Brooklyn. The term of office is to be five years. The seventh section provides for the appointment of a host of employes. The Board to have charge of the opening, altering, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing and lighting of streets, roads, avenues, &c., repairs to public buildings, furnishing of public rooms, &c., &c., care of all the waterworks, &c., &c.

This bill is substantially the same as was introduced by Senator Low in the Senate a few days since.

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Senator LENT introduced a bill which provides that the term of office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City of New-York shall be six years, and that the present incumbents shall hold office for that length of time. The annual compensation for each Commissioner shall be $6,000, with a Secretary to the Board at a salary of $3,500. The annual salary of the Deputy Tax Commissioners shall be $3,500, and the Surveyor $4,000. Each Assessor shall receive $5,000.

REFUNDING TAXES TO BANKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing that the Board of Supervisors for New-York County shall cause to be issued to any bank or insurance company which may have paid taxes in that county for the years 1861 or 1862, upon any portion of their capital stock invested in certain United States securities exempt by law, the bonds of the county to be known as "New-York County Bonds for the Repayment of Taxes," to the amount imposed for said years.

GERMAN MISSION HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. WAGSTAFF introduced a bill to incorporate above house, naming as corporators, John Ockershausen, Henry Wiseman, Frederick Boese, James Wissing, Chris. Wohltman and others. The objects of the Society are benevolent and religious, and to afford to German emigrants, sailors and others charitable facilities for obtaining employment, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK AND TEXAS TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Mr. DEVLIN introduced a bill incorporating the above Company, naming as first corporators GEO. E. BIDDLE, JNO. N. NEELS, THOS. B. CLATWORTHY, B. H. MARTIN and JOHN CLATWORTHY.

The object is the establishing of a line of rail or steam vessels from New-York City to ports of Texas.

IN RELATION TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The bill introduced by Mr. HALSEY proposes that each passenger who has paid his fare shall have the privilege of having carried 100 pounds of baggage, and not exceeding in value $200, the Company to be responsible for the same.

No railroad company shall be responsible for the baggage of a passenger who is being carried free over the road, unless the railroad agent has received pay for such baggage.

New-Hampshire Politics—The Candidates for Governor.

The Boston *Traveller* of the 17th inst. has the following statements respecting political affairs in New-Hampshire:

"The nomination of Mr. SINCLAIR by the New-Hampshire Democrats yesterday, in Eagle Hall, Concord, N. H., can hardly be said to have been made in good faith. The Democrats have hopes that a coalition can be formed with the friends of Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, and should this take place they have strong hopes that there would be a 'bolt' in the Republican ranks, and that HARRIMAN could thus be defeated. A committee appointed in convention to wait on Mr. SINCLAIR returned without him, and reported that he accepted the nomination, and would communicate further at some future time. If a coalition cannot be formed Mr. SINCLAIR will be run as a candidate, and defeated. The friends of STEARNS, it is believed, will not affiliate with the Democrats.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by many of the New-Hampshire Republicans at the nomination of Gen. HARRIMAN. A meeting of prominent politicians will be held in Concord next Monday night, to consult on the expediency of running Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS, the old and tried friend of the party, as an independent candidate.

An Indian Delegation Coming East—The Minnesota Land Survey.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Jan. 20.

A dispatch to the *Times* from St. Paul says 21 Sioux Indians have arrived there, en route for Washington, to make a treaty.

The official returns in the Surveyor-General's Office show that 22,923,822 acres of land have been surveyed in Minnesota.

Fires at Fall River.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Two fires occurred in Fall River on Saturday evening, one of which burned out the picking-room of EDDY'S woolen mill, and the other destroyed two dwellings, two drying sheds belonging to the Robeson Mills, and a barn.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at 9:30 this morning. She had fifteen Liverpool and nineteen Halifax passengers.

Sailing of the Belgium.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Jan. 20.

The steamship *Belgium*, Capt. BROWN, sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, *via* Newfoundland.

Gen. Butler on the Annexation of Canada.

The *Pays*, the principal Rouge organ of Montreal, publishes the following letter from Gen. BUTLER to Dr. CADIEUX, a French Canadian, who has been agitating the annexation question in the West:

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 18, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have received your address. Thanks for your kind and courteous expression of confidence. It confirms the opinion already come to and expressed, that the annexation or absorption of the Canadas is both necessary and inevitable for the future welfare of the United States.

Every American statesman can appreciate the question, and in my opinion can only come to one conclusion respecting the advantages which its solution through annexation would confer on the country.

I am, &c.,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To J. M. CADIEUX, M. D.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN OF MOBILE. Including the Coöperative Operations of Gen. Wilson's Cavalry in Alabama. By Brevet Maj.-Gen. C. C. Andrews, late Commanding the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, U. S. Vols. With Maps and Illustrations. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

The campaign which ended in the capture of Mobile was in progress while Grant was closing accounts with Lee in Virginia, and the operations in the Northern Department so absorbed public attention, that Gen. Canby never received full credit for his work in Alabama. Accounts of the surrender of Mobile were of course published in the daily journals, but they were overshadowed completely by those of Sherman's march northward from Savannah, and of Grant's obstinate and finally successful effort to seize the Southside Railroad, near Petersburgh, that he might compel Lee to leave his intrenchments and abandon the Confederate capital to its fate. For these reasons Gen. Andrews' excellent but unpretending *résumé* of the campaign in Alabama, which included Farragut's dashing and successful attack upon Forts Morgan and Gaines, and Wilson's brilliant raid through Northern Alabama, besides the movements of the land forces in the immediate vicinity of Mobile, will possess much more interest and freshness than has almost any one of the numerous volumes thus far issued, summarising operations in other departments. Mobile, as one of the most important points in the Confederacy, was one of the first fortified. As early as in 1862 the first continuous line of earthworks around the city was made under Capt. Lieurner. It was three miles out from the business streets of the city, for the most part upon ground about one hundred feet higher than the city, and comprised fifteen redoubts. After the fall of Vicksburgh, in 1863, a second and better line, nearer the city, and passing through the suburbs, in fact, was completed by Gen. Leadbetter. This included sixteen inclosed and strong forts, rendering the defences so formidable that it was thought a garrison of ten thousand effective troops could hold the city ninety days against a besieging army of forty thousand. In 1864 still another and stronger line of works was constructed, about half way between the other two, by Lieut.-Col. V. Sheilha, and included nineteen heavy bastioned forts and eight redoubts, the parapets of the forts being from twenty to thirty feet thick, the ditches about twenty feet deep, and thirty feet or thereabouts in width. Gen. Andrews sketches very briefly Farragut's fierce assault upon Fort Gaines and its capture on Aug. 8, with the bombardment by the land forces of Fort Morgan and its surrender Aug. 23. It was late in March, 1865—seven months later—before operations were commenced in earnest against Mobile by the land forces, and then no less than 45,400 men had been concentrated by Gen. Canby, while the Confederates had a trifle over nine thousand men employed for the defence of the city. On April 12 Gen. Granger entered the city. Gen. Andrews tells the story of the operations which were carried on during this time with soldier-like succinctness and directness, and of course in a manner which shows that he is more accustomed to the formality of official reports than to the easy style of the historian. In one of the concluding chapters of the book, he groups together some of those incidents which break the tedium of the soldier's life. Here are a few of the incidents which he thus preserves:

"When the annals of war are truly written, painful blunders are often disclosed, which repress the exultation of victory. The night Spanish Fort was being evacuated, two Federal soldiers who had been for some time held as prisoners at Fort Tracy, managed, amid the darkness and confusion, to make their escape in a skiff. Reaching the main land; they moved cautiously along the shore; but some of the Federals having followed down after the retreating garrison, heard the rustling of the bushes, and thinking it was some straggling Confederates, challenged them to surrender. Presuming the demand came from Confederates, the fugitives made no answer, whereupon they were fired on and one of them was instantly killed. The other cried for quarter, and soon found himself among friends. The body of his dead comrade was secured and buried with funeral honors.

So, during the siege, each side lost a few killed by the accidents or mistakes of its own firing.

The night before the final bombardment, Capt. Garrity and a man of his battery, made their way up to where the Federals, in McArthur's front, were digging an approach, and so close that some of the dirt was thrown upon them. Garrity listened to the talk of the men, and heard them say, 'We'll give the rebels ——— to-morrow.'

One night, in the same division front, some Confederates came out to relieve the sharpshooters, and the Federals gave them a volley that quite disconcerted them, and drove the most of them back into the main works. In the excitement, one of their number, a son of Erin, ran up to one of the Federal pits, and stooping down anxiously inquired, 'Is this No. 3?' 'Yes; jump down quick!' was the answer. Down he jumped, a prisoner.

One night the Eighth Wisconsin skirmishers captured a small Confederate post of three men, one of whom was an Irishman. He was asked if the Confederates had any torpedoes in their front, and replied, 'I trod light when I came out.'

Sometimes the firing between the Federal and Confederate sharpshooters would cease, and there would be some conversation between them. It was, however, specially prohibited on the part of the latter, by the garrison commander; yet the men were instructed by every means practicable to exaggerate the numbers of the garrison.

Conversation, when it occurred, was generally jocular and sarcastic in its character, and often partook of criticism of the artillery. When a Federal addressed a Confederate, he called out, 'Holloa, Johnny!' The Confederate answered, 'Hollos, Yank!' One day, in front of McDermett, a federal soldier had called out to the Confederates several times, but got no answer. Finally, in good earnest, he asked why they so refused to answer. The Confederate replied, 'because you all insult us so when we talk with you.'

Soldiers are proverbial for their wit and good humor, and the Confederates were no exception to the rule. They used to say "Jeff. Davis will have to rent a piece of land to fight the war out on." They often declared 'We are fighting for our rights in the territories under the Dred Scott decision.'

The effect of some of the shells was fearful. One day a Federal mortar shell fell inside the garrison works, plunged through seven feet of earth and logs, and killed four men and wounded three, all of whom were asleep. One of them was thrown twenty feet into the air and came down dead, of course, for every bone in him was broken; but he was not at all torn."

The work is produced in excellent style by Mr. Van Nostrand. An admirable steel engraving of Gen. Canby forms the frontispiece to the volume, and the maps, which together cover the whole field of operations, are very clearly executed, and enable the reader to trace out with ease all the movements of the land forces.

THE POSTHUMOUS PAPERS OF THE PICKWICK CLUB. By Charles Dickens. With original illustrations by S. Eytinge, Jr.

High prices are the order of the day, but so far as books are concerned Messrs. Ticknor & Fields have demonstrated practically that it is yet possible to give an extraordinary quantity of reading for a trifling amount of money. The diamond edition of Tennyson, comprising in a single volume, and that a very small one, the entire productions of that popular poet, proved that the people were willing to take small type, so long as it was clearly cut and carefully printed, for no less than fifteen thousand copies have been sold during the three or four months since the work was issued. The unparalleled success of this experiment has induced the same publishers to produce, in similar style, the complete works of Charles Dickens, and the series is very appropriately commenced with *The Pickwick Papers*. The type used is that known to the craft as nonpareil. It has been manufactured expressly for the production of these diamond editions, and although perhaps smaller than readers generally would select, it has so large a face, and the work of printing is done with such care, that the book may be read, not only with ease, but pleasure, which is saying all that is necessary when the fact is taken into consideration that the whole of these *Pickwick Papers*, which are usually found in three or four volumes, are compressed, as in this case, into four hundred and fifty duodecimo pages. A prominent attraction of this handsome little volume is the illustrations by Mr. Eytinge, who certainly excels in the humorous line, and who, in some of these designs, fairly surpasses himself. The representation of the Pickwick Club will be indorsed as true to the life by all students of Dickens, and so will the conception of Sam. Weller. Even Cruikshank himself hardly ever did anything better than "Messrs. Dodson & Fogg," or the "Fat Boy." It is the intention of Messrs. Ticknor & Fields to issue *Our Mutual Friend* as the second of this diamond series. Twelve or thirteen volumes, to be produced at monthly intervals, will contain Dickens' complete works, and taking the *Pickwick Papers* as a specimen, it is safe to say that this edition must stand unrivaled by any other, English or American, in neatness of typography and convenience of size, combined with cheapness.

A SEQUEL TO MINISTERING CHILDREN. By Maria Louisa Charlesworth. New-York: Robert Carter & Brothers.

Of Mrs. Charlesworth's works none has enjoyed a wider popularity, especially among the young, than the *Ministering Children* to which this story is a sequel. It is so closely connected with its predecessor, however, that it can be read with satisfaction only by those who are familiar with the previous career of the characters whose subsequent history is here so pleasantly traced. Both works belong, of course, to purely religious novels, but they are among the best of that class. Perhaps some may criticise them because the characters introduced are uniformly too good for this world, and undoubtedly this is a defect both in the story and its sequel. Such a charming character as "Little Sue," for instance, with whom every child will at once fall in love, would be much more effective if she were offset by others with whom she would be more effectively contrasted. There are occasional affectations, too, in the style of writing in which Mrs. Charlesworth indulges, to which the captious would doubtless take exception. Her works are, however, in every respect vastly superior to the larger part of the trash which is offerd nowadays for the perusal of long-suffering children. A pleasant dedication to "the dear children of my native land" prefaces this volume.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD. A Novel by William T. Adams, (Oliver Optic.) Boston: Lee & Shepard.

"Oliver Optic" has gained wide popularity as a writer of books for the young, but this, his first attempt at novel writing of a more ambitious kind, is not so successful that any reader will hope for a repetition. Mr. Eugene Hungerford was left heir to the snug little sum of three million dollars, provided that by the time he reached his thirtieth birth day "he was the father of a son who had been duly named for his father's uncle." Eugene accomplished this laudable result with a point or two to spare, but in spite of an amount of rascality which it is positively bewildering to contemplate. Bigamy is perpetrated by one of the characters with a freedom and unctiousness not rivaled even by "Griffith Gaunt." The plot of the story is exaggerated beyond the limit of absurdity, and even in the most trying circumstances, Mr. Adams makes his characters talk with a flippancy which shows how little his feelings were interested in their fate, and that it did not enter into his calculations to deduce any lesson whatever from their career. It would certainly puzzle the most friendly reader to tell how the story justifies its title in any respect, for it is not "the way" of any world with which ordinary mortals are acquainted.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Magazines for February—Harpers, The Atlantic, Hours at Home, The Galaxy, Our Young Folks, &c., &c.

—The cold, crisp, invigorating weather of the last few weeks has certainly had its effect upon the intellects of magazine writers generally, for the February periodicals are as a general rule more brilliant and entertaining than they have been for some time past. By virtue of seniority, as well as of its keen appreciation of the popular taste, *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* (New-York: Harper & Brothers) leads the list as usual, and with a number which is filled with entertaining reading. The opening article, "Wild Bill," by Col. George Ward Nichols, is one of the best war sketches we have had in any of the magazines. It narrates, in a very graphic style, numerous exciting and almost incredible incidents in the life of a Missourian who did good service for the Union during the war. This article is illustrated, and it is followed by an interesting paper telling "something about fishes," which is by Dr. J. V. C. Smith. "Struggles for Life," by S. T. Frost, groups together, in an interesting way, some interesting facts in natural history, and the department of travel is well represented by "Calcutta, the City of Palaces." "In a Street Car," by Nora Perry, "Old Miss Hunter," by Ellice Woodruff, and "My Lost Alice," by Louise Chandler Moulton, are passable magazine stories. There are quite a number of amusing and some rather old anecdotes told by Mr. James T. Belcher, under the taking caption, "Courtship and Marriage." "New-York to Washington," is a growl by Arthur Fleming, at the discomforts of that trip which so many unfortunate mortals are doomed to make; and there are several other articles, didactic and poetical, which do not call for special mention.

— There is the characteristic sparkle and brilliancy in Dr. Holmes' story of the "Guardian Angel," the second installment of which we have in the *Atlantic* (Boston: Ticknor & Fields) for February. Byles Gridley, A. M., bids fair to be one of the doctor's best and most original delineations. "The Characteristics of the Elizabethan Literature" are sketched by Mr. Edwin P. Whipple in a finished essay. In the course of it he trenches upon the opposition made to the stage by the Puritans from the year 1575 onward, and collates some very curious facts relative to it. "George Bedillions Knight" is the title of a story, in two parts, by Mrs. Rebecca H. Davis, author of "Life in the Iron Mills." Only two chapters of the serial are given in this number of the *Atlantic*, but they furnish promise of interesting developments hereafter. Mr. Shanly subjects to a *post-mortem* examination the comic journals which have had so brief an existence in this City, but he does not give an opinion at all satisfactory regarding the cause of the repeated failures in this line. He has "an idea that the excess to which party spirit is carried may have something to do with the matter." Had he said, "excess of Bohemianism" he would have arrived much nearer the truth. "How Mr. Frye Would Have Preached It" is a story by the author of "A Man Without a Country." It is told in a plain straightforward way, and the moral deduced from it is put very forcibly in this sentence, which Mr. Frye finally addresses to his wife. "Jenny," said I, "it is hard. Drinking is hard; cheating is hard. You and I found that out before. And this infernal intriguing—politics, I believe they call it—is the hardest of all. It's a hard way, Jenny." Prof. Agassiz gives an account of some important and, he thinks, novel facts in glacial phenomena which he recently noted in Maine, and which sustain in a remarkable manner the theories upon this subject which he has urged with such marked ability. "Forza Maggiore" is a sketch of travel, by Mr. W. D. Howells, written in that very graceful style for which his *Venetian Life* secured him so wide a reputation. Bishop Kip throws together some entertaining reminiscences of the artist John Vanderlyn, and Mazzini is allowed space for an article upon the "Republican Alliance," which, he claims, has been founded in Italy "upon the ruins of the monarchical delusion." "The Standpoint of the Boarding-house," by J. D. Howard, and "A Driftwood Fire," by T. W. Higginson, are passable, but not remarkable magazine articles. The poetry in this number of the *Atlantic* is not by any means up to the average.

—The contents of the February number of *Hours at Home* (New-York: C. Scribner & Co.) are varied and interesting, comprising articles upon subjects which the other magazines consider beyond their sphere, but which, nevertheless, call for just such earnest, careful and popular discussion as they here receive. The article upon the "Present Aspects of the Papacy," for instance, by Prof. G. P. Fisher, of Yale College, is a brief but pointed statement of a subject in which many feel a deep interest, and of which very few have any very clear conceptions. The writer does not share in the sanguine anticipations of those who anticipate the speedy downfall of the Roman Catholic Church. The organization, he says "is powerful through its errors, which correspond to perverted instincts of human nature, and grew out of them, but still more powerful on account of the truth which it teaches, and on account of the restraining and comforting influence which it exerts on a multitude of souls. In short, it is a religion, and as such has a vitality which religious skepticism and indifferentism will find themselves unable to overcome. The free-thinkers may seem to sweep everything before them for a while, as was the case in the last century, especially in France, but the tide of faith and religious feeling returns to overwhelm them. Men will not be satisfied with negations, and with a frigid, comfortless unbelief. Hence the Roman Catholic religion may be reformed, but it cannot be destroyed." In this number also Dr. Bushnell commences the series of articles promised some time since upon the "Moral Uses of Dark Things." He discusses "night and sleep" in the first paper, and these topics are treated in that terse and striking style which characterizes all his productions. The paper is full of thought, expressed with singular force and earnestness. In "What I Saw at the Battle of Kissingen" Mr. John D. Sherwood narrates very graphically a remarkable series of adventures through which he and two friends, one of them a lady, passed while the contest named was in progress. At first spectators of the battle, they were finally caught between the Prussian and Bavarian armies and, thus brought under a hot fire, they were for several hours in imminent danger of their lives. Some careless typographical inaccuracies mar the satisfaction of reading the story, which is certainly an extraordinary one. Mr. Mitchell, in his sixth article, "De Rebus Ruris," discusses the laying out of grounds in a very practical, sensible manner. Prof. Tyler, of Amherst College, commences in this number of *Hours at Home*, what promises to be an interesting series of articles upon "Representative Cities." He gives this paper to "Damascus; or, The Pearl of the Orient and the Earthly Paradise." Among the other articles is a paper by W. I. Paulding, grouping together in an entertaining way numerous curious facts about the locality now known as No. 17 Whitehall-street; a sketch of Saint Chrysostom, by Dr. Philip Schaff; "Persia Unvailed," a semi-historical sketch by Prof. Welles, of Union College, &c., &c.

—The *Galaxy* for Feb. 1 contains the closing chapter of the tragic story of "Tristan," in which the author explains and seeks to justify the murderer of Ceci. The story is admirably worked out, and the interest is well sustained from beginning to end. Eugene Benson writes enthusiastically of George Sand, and his article, read in connection with the more critical notice in the *Nebulæ*, will give the reader a very correct estimate of the character and genius of this remarkable woman. "The Negro in Blue," by James Franklin Fitts, gives an amusing account of the organization of the first complete regiment of negroes in the late war. "Fenwick," by E. B. Seabrook, is an interesting reminiscence of early settler's life in South Carolina. W. Winwood Reade contributes a well-written sketch of the British stage. M. Pierre Blot's article on "Horseflesh as Food" is a pleasant gossipy sketch of the efforts of a Paris horse-eating Society, "composed of a number of eminent and strong-stomached gentlemen," to introduce the regular use of horse-flesh among all classes of society. The Professor himself looks upon the project with evident disfavor. "On The Stairs" is a rather pretty poem by Edwin Rossiter Johnson. The remaining articles are: "Our Taxes," by George A. Potter; "The Parable of Hassan," a poem, by H. H.; "A Day with the Painters," by W. L. Alden; "Another Pretty Bow of Ribbon," by Caroline Chesebro; and the "Nebulæ." In the next number of the *Galaxy* will be commenced the new story "Waiting for the Verdict," by Rebecca Harding Davis.

—There are two series of articles commenced in *Our Young Folks* for the coming month, which will assuredly be popular with the juveniles. These are "Round the World Joe" and "Sports, Games and Pastimes." That first named will, of course, consist of sketches of travel, and the article in this number give satisfactory proof that the series will be entertaining as well as instructive. The other papers, this month, are short and spirited, but the illustrations are not quite so attractive as usual.

—The *Catholic World* for February is out as promptly as its cotemporaries. The number is an excellent one. Most of the twenty-one articles which make up the table of contents are original contributions, and on topics of general interest. A remarkable recent sermon by Dr. J. H. Newman, on the Pope and the Revolution, is reprinted from the English original as the initial article. An able paper is also given on the relations of the Catholic Church to secular governments, controverting very forcibly, and from an historical point of view, an antithetical observation made by Mr. Bancroft, in his *History of the American Revolution*, that "Catholics are in general inclined to monarchy, and Protestants to republicanism." This periodical is now established on a paying basis.

—The December number of the *Historical Magazine* has just been issued. It completes the tenth volume of this very useful and, we are glad to learn, pecuniarily successful work. A title page and an elaborate index to the volume accompany this issue. In the supplement is given an article by Thomas C. Amory, of Boston, in reply to the censures of Mr. Bancroft on the military skill of Major-Gen. John Sullivan; and a correspondence, which took place in 1859, between Wm. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, and John C. Hamilton, vindicatory of the memory of Adjt.-Gen. Joseph Reed, of the Revolutionary Army.

— Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have just issued the January number of the *London Society*, reprinting it at the "Riverside Press," from plates imported for that purpose. This periodical, although thoroughly English in its leading characteristics, is famous for its spirited stories and sketchy articles, as the frequent republication here of articles which first appeared in its pages abundantly demonstrates. It is hardly necessary to state that in respect of typographical elegance the reprint is fully equal to the original.

—The *Sunday Magazine* and *Good Words*, (New-York: Strahan & Co.,) for January, bring the usual supply of substantial reading. *Good Words* is specially valuable for two timely articles—one by Sir William Thomson on the "Atlantic Telegraph," illustrating, by the aid of diagrams, the manner of operating the cable, and the other, which is upon the "Meteoric Shower of Nov. 14, 1866," is by Rev. C. Pritchard, M.A., F. R. S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society. The *Sunday Magazine* confines itself as usual to strictly religious reading.

Miscellaneous.

—Messrs. Robert Carter & Brothers have reprinted from the last Edinburgh edition a little work called *Father Clement*. It is called rather unjustly "A Roman Catholic Story." Its object is to expose the weak points of the creed, and, therefore, it would be more just to style it a Protestant tale. Discussions regarding the distinguishing characteristics of the two religions are carried on between the members of two families attached respectively to the Churches named. These are connected together by a plot which is barely sufficient to keep the interest of the reader who is impatient of theological debates. The work was evidently written by one who thoroughly understands the tenets of the Roman Catholics.

— Mr. Charles A. Peverelly, who has for twenty years been engaged in reporting outdoor sports, has completed and published *The Book of American Pastimes, containing a History of the principal base ball, cricket, rowing and yachting clubs of the United States*. The history of out-door sports in this country is limited to the last few years, and in this volume there are chronicled nearly all events of interest which have transpired since yachting, base ball, &c., &c., became national amusements. The work, which will be of interest to professionals and amateurs alike, may be found at the *Leader* Office.

—*The Lawyer in the School-room* is a manual, the title of which might almost as appropriately read "the school teacher in the lawyer's office." It is a compilation of the laws of all the States on important educational subjects, with explanations sufficient to popularize the citations made. Teachers who wish to know how severely they may flog their pupils without incurring legal penalties, and what their rights are in other respects, will find this manual serviceable. It is compiled by M. McN. Walsh, and is published by J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

—The third volume of the fourth series of *Littell's Living Age* comprises the weekly number for the last quarter of 1866. It contains the customary careful collections from the foreign periodicals, although the unusual proportion of serials running through this volume interferes seriously with the diversity so desirable in such a publication.

—The troubles of authors have received a new development. A publisher in Paris actually intends to charge them with rent for their unsold books. "On the 1st of January," states M. Meyreins in his circular, which has been freely distributed to all authors, "I shall find myself compelled to charge to your account the expenses of keeping your works."

—"Marion Harland's" *Sunny Bank*, published by Sheldon & Co., may be set down as one of the most successful books of the season. It has already reached the twelfth thousand.

—Mr. Carleton has in press the third edition of Charles H. Webb's *brochure, Liffith Lank*.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 19.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Engineer's Department of the army for the year 1866, which was referred to the Military Committee.

PETITIONS.

Several petitions for an increased tariff on wool were presented and ordered to lie on the table. Also several remonstrances against disfranchisement on account of sex, were ordered to lie on the table.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill of last session, in favor of the selection of League Island as a depot for iron-clads of the navy. Which was ordered to be printed.

CLAIM FOR MAINTAINING VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill authorizing the payment to S. B. Wallack and others of $35,006 50, the amount of their claim for expenses incurred by them in 1860 in paying, equipping and maintaining the territorial volunteer troops under Col. Jack Hayes in an expedition against the Piute Indians in Utah. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RAILROAD.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to grant additional land in aid of the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the Northern route. Which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire and report whether the corporation of Washington has complied with the laws of Congress requiring a portion of the school fund to be set apart for the support of colored schools.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Mr. Wade called up the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad to construct a lateral branch of their railroad into and within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Johnson said the charter of the company granted by the State of Maryland did not authorize the road to come this way. Maryland had a great interest in the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and it might be to her interest not to allow the new road to come here. He suggested that the bill lie over until it was ascertained what was the truth in regard to the charter of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

Mr. Wade said this question had been for a long time before Congress, and all that could be said on the subject had been said. Those who were interested in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of course did not want this opposition line. He did not see why Congress should not pass this bill. There was but one railroad now entering this city, and it was a monopoly without a rival. He (Wade) was sure the citizens of this District and of the country would lose nothing by having an additional road into the capital of the nation. It was simply a question whether the interests of the public, or the interests of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were paramount.

Mr. Johnson resumed the floor. It was not the intention of the Maryland Legislature, he thought, to let the new road come to Washington; he had not seen the charter of the new road, and could not say exactly what its provisions were. He hoped the bill would be postponed until his colleague, (Mr. Creswell,) who was absent now, was in the Senate.

Mr. Hendricks regarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as of great importance to the West, and could not vote for a competing road which was built merely as a matter of speculation.

Mr. Yates said the entire length of the new road was seventy-one miles. The branch was ten miles. All they asked was a chance to come into Washington. He could see no objection to it.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bankrupt bill, was called for.

Mr. Wade moved to postpone the regular order for the purpose of proceeding with the railroad bill.

The yeas and nays were called for and the Senate refused to postpone the regular order. Yeas 10, nays, 21.

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Fogg, Fowler, Morrell, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Wade, Wilson, Yates—10.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hawes, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Williams—21.

The railroad bill went over till Monday, and the bankrupt bill was taken up and read at length. It is the House bill of last session amended by the Judiciary Committee, making sixty printed pages.

The bill having been read, the question was upon agreeing to the amendment of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The first amendment was to strike out Circuit Courts, and insert District Courts in the third section, so as to make it the duty of the former instead of the latter to appoint registers in bankruptcy upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out the words, "Upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." After debate, the amendment was not agreed to. Yeas, 14; nays, 16.

The next amendment was to strike out the following from the third section:

In case of disagreement between the judges of said Court as to such appointments, or in case of vacancy in the office of District Judge, the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court shall determine the number of appointments to be made, and make such appointments.

Agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the next amendment, the Senate adjourned at 4 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the publication of the *Congressional Globe* in the form and style of the debates of the British Parliament.

DAKOTA.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Dakota Legislature relative to a geographical survey of the Blue Hill country.

MR. COFFROTH.

Mr. Benjamin offered a resolution to pay Alexander H. Coffroth, late Representative from Pennsylvania, the amount of increased compensation from the commencement of the Thirty-ninth Congress to the period when he ceased to be a member. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS.

This being private bill day, the bill which was before the House, yesterday, at the close of the morning hour, "To incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company for the District of Columbia," came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The bill was laid on the table; yeas 69, nays 54.

The House then proceeded to call Committees for reports of a private nature.

NAVAL.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs as follows:

The House bill for the relief of Rufus L. Spalding, Paymaster United States Navy. Passed.

The House bill for the restoration of Lieut. Tyffe to his grade in the actual service of the navy. Passed.

The House bill for the restoration of Lieut.-Commander S. L. Breese, United States Navy, to the active list from the retired list. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of Paul S. Forbes, under his contract with the Navy Department for building and furnishing the screw steam sloop-of-war *Idaho*.

Pending the consideration of the last, the morning hour expired, and the joint resolution went over till next bill day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting list of contracts made by the officers of the Engineer Department for the year 1866. Also transmitting report of the Chief of Engineers relative to the ship channel in the Patapsco River. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also transmitting reports of tours of inspection made by Gens. Rushing and Hazen in reference to California.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

On motion of Mr. Hale the Senate bill regulating the tenure of certain civil offices was ordered to be printed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Paine, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the Act of June 3, 1863, granting lands to Michigan and Wisconsin for a military road from Fort Pickens, Pembina County, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Moorhead, on leave, introduced a bill relating to trade marks. Referred to Committee on Patents.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Banks, the Senate bill for the relief of George W. Fish, Consul at Ningpo, was taken from the Committee on Claims and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the propriety and justice of paying bounty to the California troops enlisted for three years or during the war, but discharged by reason of the termination of the war.

On motion of Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, the Joint Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Page's picture of Admiral Farragut, now in the Capitol Rotunda.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill.

Mr. Spalding stated that he had expressed the opinion that if the Constitutional Amendment were rejected by the disloyal States, it would become the duty of Congress to intervene, and so to legislate as to reconstruct those rebellious communities on the votes of the loyal citizens of those States, without respect to class or color. But if the bill under consideration were to become a law, it seemed to him to be defective in this important particular, that it did not afford any protection to that loyal class of inhabitants in the exercise of their functions as freedmen. He proposed to have them armed with power for their protection, and to that end he desired to offer an additional section to the bill, as follows:

And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, and until the said States in rebellion shall be admitted to representation in Congress as aforesaid, the provisions of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas; and said districts of country are hereby placed under martial law for and during the whole term aforesaid.

Mr. Stevens accepted the amendment.

Mr. Koontz addressed the House in support of the bill, particularly advocating the disfranchisement of rebels and the enfranchisement of blacks.

SPEECH OF MR. SCOFIELD.

Mr. Scofield said that strong as the Republic was, it could not afford to leave the people of the South in a chronic state of discontent—to let that section of the country be to the United States what Ireland was to England or Poland to Russia. He gave credit to both parties for a desire to reconstruct the Union, but they proceeded to that end by different roads. The Democratic Party, however, seemed to have come to the conclusion that the Republican policy in the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and in the Civil Rights Bill, was right; at least no one seemed to have any disposition to take the back track. If the Confederate States were brought into the Union, it would be found that the last cause would take the place in politics that the Slavery question had occupied. The Republican Party, however, proposed to bury the "lost cause," as it had buried Slavery, by a Constitutional Amendment. That Amendment was adopted by Congress four to one, and twenty-three out of twenty-six States approved it, and elected Legislatures pledged to carry it out. Only three States had given a negative answer—Delaware, three counties large; Maryland, deceived by her own Governor, and Kentucky, which never during the war rose above a dissembling neutrality. What, then, stood in the way? Not the President of the United States, because neither the Constitution nor the laws committed the question in any way to him. Not the Democratic Party, for it was virtually dead. A perfidious Secretary—one old man—charged by law with declaring the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, who sought to preserve the *débris* of the Confederacy. He stands in the way. He is plotting now a theory of estoppel. He takes the position that the will of these twenty-three States—nay, that the will of the twenty-six States—if it had been unanimous, must go for nothing, unless two or three millions of rebels in the late Confederate States sanction it. How does he expect to ignore that doctrine? Does he expect to get the sanction of the people? No, Sir. He has tried that, and failed. Will Executive patronage do it? That has failed also. But the Secretary proposes to associate with himself one other old man, who happens to hold the balance of power on a Bench of nine Judges charged with the decision of questions of law. This old diplomatist in the Department of State is preparing for his codiplomatist on the Bench the precedent by which he is to govern. An Englishman once, on exhibiting the qualities of his kennel to an American traveler, came upon an old dog who was nearly used up. "That," said the nobleman, "is the best dog in the pack; he is lame and blind, deaf and old, but still the most valuable animal I have." "For what?" said the traveler. "His education was good and his sense of smell is still perfect, and we take him out to put the puppies on the track and then return him." I know, Mr. Speaker, that it is hardly dignified to compare the Secretary of State to that old pointer, and I will tell you why I am not going to make the comparison. Said the nobleman, "I have owned that dog fifteen years, and hard as he looks, he never bit the hand that fed him or barked upon a false trail." [Laughter and applause.]

The Speaker hammered with his mallet to restore order. Mr. Scofield, mistaking the object of the Speaker, inquired whether his time was out? No, suggested Stevens in a low tone of voice, he is only calling you to order for doing injustice to the dog. The remark was laughed at by those near enough to catch it.

Mr. Scofield, resuming, said that this old Judge, at the direction of this old diplomatist, undertook to decide that the people of the country had no power in it, and undertook by a single twitch of his gown to launch into the Government the *debris* of the Confederacy like an old torpedo, unexploded, but with lighted fuse. The Secretary had chosen, without authority of law, to send the Constitutional Amendment to the Confederate States, and solicit their action upon it, and then pointed to that as a precedent for his Judge. He was trying to get all the branches of the Executive Department to take action that would make further precedents. The Secretary of the Interior was instructed by him to send to the rebel communities agricultural scrip which can only be given to States, and the Treasury and Post-office Departments were being urged out of their way to give in some shape or other a recognition nod. But what the Secretary relied upon most was the continued existence and toleration of his own pet Governments by Congress. He would say that the Executive Department had recognized them as States, and that Congress had seen his little State Governments running down there a year—a year and a half or two years—and had done nothing to set them aside.

Mr. Cooper asked Mr. Scofield whether the House had not by resolution directed its clerk (Mr. McPherson) to forward the Constitutional Amendment to the different States, before it was known that the Secretary of State had forwarded it.

Mr. Scofield said he was not sure about that. In conclusion he pointed the House to the spectacle of the obstacles interposed to the execution of the national will by the tinkle of one old man's bell, and the rustle of another old man's gown.

SPEECH OF MR. WARD.

Mr. Ward, of Kentucky, addressed the House in opposition to the bill. If Congress would only adopt the doctrine of kindness instead of persecution, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction might be discharged. He denounced this bill as a bill of forcible secession. The secession of 1861, he said, differed from that of 1867 in this, that the first was voluntary while the last was involuntary and compulsory. What the country needed was peace, repose—profound, healthful, substantial peace. Peace was indispensable to the maintenance of public credit, to the payment of the public debt, to all the material interests of the country. Could that peace be got by irritation? Could the wounds of the country be healed by irritation? No. Perfect peace and repose were indispensable to the healing of those wounds. Speaking of negro suffrage he said that the present status of the negro reminded him of a picture he had seen, representing a woman beating her husband with a broomstick, while in the background a negro was kicking a dog, and saying: "Massa licks me, missus licks me, missus licks master and I lick you, you infernal dog!" So Congress bosses the Freedman's Bureau, the Freedman's Bureau bosses the darkey and the darkey bosses the white man. [Laughter.] He appealed against the doctrine of persecution, against the doctrine that treason must be made odious. The penalty which the people of the South had paid for going into civil war was punishment enough. The children in the Southern States were crying for bread, and Congress was answering that cry by denunciations of vengeance.

"Alas for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun."

Not only did Congress refuse them bread to feed the body, but it also refused to feed the mind, the House having recently adopted a resolution forbidding sending to the Southern States Agricultural College Script. God had said, "Let there be light," but this House, by its vote, had said, "Let darkness prevail." He closed his remarks by appealing for peace and conciliation.

REMARKS OF OTHER MEMBERS.

Mr. Plantz spoke in support of the bill, while favoring, however, the reference of the bill and substitute to the joint Committee on Reconstruction. He took strong ground in favor of annulling the existing State Governments in the South, disfranchising the rebels and enfranchising the blacks.

Mr. Miller indicated that he would at the proper time offer as an amendment an additional section, providing that no State shall be admitted to representation in Congress until it ratified the Constitutional Amendment. He said he understood that the gentleman having charge of the bill had no objection to the amendment. He went on and made a speech in support of the bill and his amendment. He declared that if the Southern States did not adopt the Constitutional Amendment they would have to stay out of the Union forever, so far as his vote was concerned.

CLERK.

In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Blaine the Speaker gave his decision, that the Select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States was, under the terms of the resolution, entitled to the continuous services of a clerk until the Committee should be discharged.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House then, at 4:30 adjourned till Monday.

The Tenure of Office.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office, as passed by the Senate, is in the following language:

A BILL TO REGULATE THE TENURE OF CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person, excepting the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy and of the Interior, the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, holding any civil office to which he has been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and every person who shall hereafter be appointed to any such office and who shall become duly qualified to act therein, is and shall be entitled to hold such office until a successor shall have been in like manner appointed and duly qualified, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any officer appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, and excepting those specially excepted in section 1 of this act, shall, during a recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President to be guilty of misconduct in office, or crime, or for any reason shall become incapable or legally disqualified to perform its duties, in such case, and in no other, the President may suspend such officer, and designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate, and until the case shall be acted upon by the Senate, and such person so designated, shall take oath and give the bonds required by law to be taken and given by the person duly appointed to fill such office; and in such case it shall be the duty of the President, within twenty days after the first day of such meeting of the Senate, to report to the Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person so designated to perform the duties of such office. And if the Senate shall concur in such suspension, and advise and consent to the removal of such officer, they shall so certify to the President, who may thereupon remove such officer, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint another person to such office. But if the Senate shall refuse to concur in such suspension, such officer so suspended shall forthwith resume the duties of his office, and the powers of the person so performing its duties in his stead shall cease, and the official salary and emoluments of such officer shall during such suspension belong to the person performing the duties thereof, and not to the officer so suspended. *Provided*, however, that the President, in case he shall become satisfied that such suspension was made on insufficient grounds, shall be authorized, at any time before reporting such suspension to the Senate, as above provided, to revoke such suspension and reinstate such officer in the performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter; and if no appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall be made to such office so vacant or temporarily filled as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance without any salary or emoluments attached thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such officer shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of vacancy in such office.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to extend the term of any office, the duration of which is limited by law.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to or employment in any office, or shall hold or exercise or attempt to hold or exercise any such office or employment, he shall be deemed and is hereby declared guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction thereof, he shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, and the making, signing, sealing, countersigning or issuing of any commission or letter of authority, for or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed and are hereby declared misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof, every person guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both said punishments in the discretion of the Courts.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate, at the close of each session thereof, to deliver to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to each of his assistants, and to each of the Auditors and to each of the Comptrollers in the Treasury, and to the Treasurer, and to the Register of the Treasury, a full and complete list, duly certified, of all persons who shall have been nominated to and rejected by the Senate during such session, and a like list of all the offices to which nominations shall have been made and not confirmed and filled at such session, provided that the President shall have power to make and deliver after the adjournment of the Senate, commissions for all officers whose appointment shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the President shall, without the advice and consent of the Senate, designate, authorize or employ any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury thereupon to communicate such notice to all the proper accounting and disbursing officers of his Department.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no money shall be paid or received out of any public moneys or funds of the United States, whether in the Treasury or not, to or by or for the benefit of any person appointed to or authorized to act in, or holding or exercising the duties or functions of any office, contrary to the provisions of this act. Nor shall any claim, voucher, account, order or certificate, or other instrument providing for or relating to such payment, receipt or retention, be presented, passed, allowed, approved, certified or paid by any officer of the United States, or by any person exercising the functions or performing the duties of any office or place of trust under the United States, for such office or the exercising or performing the functions or duties thereof. And any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction shall be punished therefor, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

Sinking Fund.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

The following is the bill reported to-day by Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, and which was read twice and recommitted:

Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any individual, association or corporation to issue as money any note or bill not authorized by act of Congress; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue on the credit of the United States such sums as may be necessary for the purposes set forth in this act, not exceeding in the aggregate $300,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest, of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each, which said notes shall be lawful money and a legal-tender for debts in like manner as provided in the first section of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," passed Feb. 25, 1862; and the provisions of the sixth and seventh section of said act are hereby reënacted and applied to the notes herein authorized.

Sec. 2. That the notes issued under the act shall be used only in exchange for the circulating notes issued to National Banking Associations under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds," &c., and for the purchase of such amount of United States bonds as may be necessary to carry out the true intent of this act.

Sec. 3. That all circulating notes of National Banking Associations which may hereafter be paid into the Treasury of the United States, shall be retained in the Treasury and not again put in circulation, and the Secretary of the Treasury may pay out for circulation as the wants of the Government may require, an equal amount of the United States notes hereby authorized to be issued; and the Secretary of the Treasury may exchange United States notes issued under authority of this act with any person or persons for a like amount of circulating notes of National Banking Associations; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall notify any banking association of the amount of its notes so accumulated, when such amount is not less than $900; and the said banking associations are hereby required, within thirty days after the issuing of said notice, to redeem said notes at the Treasury of the United States in lawful money, and to present the notes so redeemed to the Secretary of the Treasury for cancellation; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to cancel the said notes, and return to the said banking associations the proportionate amount of United States bonds deposited as security for the same.

Sec. 4. That in case any National Banking Association shall neglect or decline to redeem its circulating notes, as provided in the preceding section, within the thirty days therein specified, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cancel such notes, and to pay said Banking Association in the United States notes authorized by this act, the market value of the proportionate amount of United States bonds deposited as security for said circulating notes, and to transfer said bonds to the Commissioner of the Sinking Funds which is hereinafter established; first furnishing to said Banking Association a list of the numbers, dates and denominations of the notes so canceled.

Sec. 5. That when the circulating notes of any National Banking Association shall have been so far reduced and canceled at the Treasury that the remaining notes shall not exceed three per centum of the whole amount of circulating notes originally issued to said banking association, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to return to said bank the bonds deposited as security for its circulating notes, and said banking association shall be relieved from its obligations to pay said notes remaining in circulation, and the same shall be redeemed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and paid on presentation to the Treasury, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. That the amount of United States notes issued under the authority of this act shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in bonds or other interest-bearing debt of the United States, and in the purchase of evidences of the public debt; for such investment preference shall be given, at a corresponding price, to bonds held in the Treasury on deposit as security for circulating notes of National Banks. The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Interior, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be the Commissioners of a sinking fund, whose duty it shall be, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury all bonds and other evidences of debt, purchased in accordance with the provisions of this act; and said Commissioners shall forthwith stamp upon each of such bonds and other evidences of debt, "belonging to the Sinking Fund of the United States," and shall cancel all signatures thereon, until said bonds and other evidences of debt have matured. All interest accruing upon them shall be paid to said Commissioners, and be invested by them in bonds, or other interest-bearing debt of the United States, to be added to and become a part of the sinking fund, to be used and held as herein provided for.

Sec. 7. That immediately after the close of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Treasury shall publish an account of the said Sinking Fund in at least one newspaper published in the cities of Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New-York, and he shall at the first meeting of Congress thereafter report the same to each branch of Congress.

Sec. 8. That so much of any law or laws as are inconsistent herewith shall be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NEW-YORK.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Action of the Legislature—Testimony Taken on Friday by the Investigating Committee.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 19.

The refusal of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads to receive freight and baggage from the New-York Central Railroad is attracting a large share of public attention. The Legislature have taken prompt notice of the matter, and are moving to end the controversy as speedily as possible. Several bills have been noticed and introduced in the Assembly, and the bill introduced by Hon. H. C. Murphy was passed yesterday through the Senate.

In the Assembly a resolution was adopted instructing and directing the Committee on Railroads to make a thorough investigation of the causes which have led to the controversy, with power to send for persons and papers. The Committee met yesterday forenoon, and resolved to summon the officers of the respective roads before them, and directing that they bring with them the correspondence and documents bearing upon the case.

The Committee met again at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking testimony. There were present, as witnesses, the following officers of the New-York Central Railroad: Henry Keep, President; H. W. Chittenden, General Superintendent; S. Drullard, General Freight Agent; E. D. Worcester, Treasurer; and W. L. Doyle, General Ticket Agent.

All the members of the Railroad Committee were present as follows: Parker, of Cayuga, Chairman; Weed of Clinton, Littlejohn of Oswego, Buck of Chemung, Williams of Erie, Stiles of Chatauqua, and Younglove of Saratoga.

Mr. Weed moved that the Committee take up the subject referred to them by the Assembly this morning. Agreed to.

Mr. Keep, President of the New-York Central Railroad Company, was sworn.

Examined by Mr. Weed—Am President of the New-York Central Railroad Company; terminus of the Central Road is at Albany; the Hudson River Bridge is owned one-half by the Central, other portions by the Hudson and Western Railroads and by individual stockholders, and is called the "Hudson River Bridge Company at Albany;" the Hudson River Railroad terminates at East Albany; the occasion of the interruption to passengers going east and west was all new to him; he knew nothing about the cause; the first he saw of it was in the papers; a committee was appointed to settle arrangements under the new management; this committee met a like committee on the part of the Hudson River, and they had one meeting; they (the Hudson River Railroad Committee) claim that the Central should perform the bulk of the service of moving cars, freight, &c., at all the points of termination; for instance, all in Albany, all in Troy, and the bulk of it in New-York; and in addition to the *pro rata* rates of freight per mile, they required a bonus of $100,000; they have retained $50,000 already: Mr. Vanderbilt, through his interest, has managed the New-York Central Railroad the past two years; they claim that there was an arrangement with the expiring Board of the New-York Central that the Hudson should have $100,000 the coming season, in addition to the proceeds derived from the *pro rata* freights; such a resolution is on the books of the Central Company, having been passed a few weeks before the new Board came in; the new Board have rescinded the resolution, and notified the Hudson Directors of the fact, with the statement that they could not stand any such arrangement; did not suppose they would break all connections, but expected they would make arbitrary rates in consequence—that is, rates above the prices of the Central; the resolution was rescinded about the 20th of December; have since been running freights over the Hudson as usual; have been trying to arrange with the Hudson, and appointed a Committee for such purpose; when the Committees met the Hudson people thought arrangements might be perfected; Mr. Vanderbilt said he would do anything that was right, and the understanding was to have another meeting this week, on Wednesday; nothing was said about closing the arrangements then in force, and he had no knowledge of a change until it was made public in the newspapers; the Hudson Committee came up last week Thursday, but they could remain only an hour; it was concluded that all these questions could not be settled in that time, and so they were to meet this week, on Wednesday; on Tuesday he notified them of the proposed meeting of the Committee for Wednesday; the reply was that they had discharged their Committee, and all further negotiations were at an end; notice to this effect was received Wednesday by the Secretary of the Central Company; the connection was first broken to-day; for the first three months the Hudson cars have started on this side of the river at the Delavan House.

By Mr. Parker—The Bridge Company has $2 50 for each car.

Harlow W. Chittenden was sworn. Examined by Mr. Parker—Is General Superintendent of the Central Railroad Company; has had no notice as Superintendent of the Road that the usual connection with the Hudson River Road would be broken at Albany; the addition to the expense of the service rendered the Hudson River Company by the Central, may be judged from the fact that the Central moves all the Hudson River trains this side of the bridge, loading cattle, &c.; at Troy the same thing is done; in New-York the Central is at two-thirds of the expense of moving the freight; it is the rule of railroad companies that they shall move their own cars and handle their own freight; ten cents per passenger is paid for crossing the bridge, and forty cents per ton for freight; the cost of moving freight over the bridge brought by the Central from the West is shared *pro rata* by the other companies interested; the Central charges the bridge fare to tickets they sell, and the Hudson to tickets they sell, so that it does not come out of the roads; the inconvenience of breaking the connection between the roads is that passengers cannot check baggage through, or buy through tickets; freight cannot now be paid through; it must stop at Albany, unless prepaid at Albany through; it is often the case that no charges are paid on freight until it reaches New-York; cattle, under this arrangement could not come by this route, as it is often the case that drovers do not pay their freightage until they sell their stock in New-York; has had no talk with any of the Hudson River Committee as to the price of pro rating through; one-third of the price of freight going from Buffalo to New-York has been accorded to the Hudson River, and two-thirds to the New-York Central; in the Summer the Hudson River does not charge extra compensation above the rates of the Central; there is no direct route to New-York except over the Hudson or Harlem roads; if the Hudson and Harlem refuse to enter into agreement, it will be very difficult to do the business of the State; it will be disastrous to the people, and will divert all the trade from the West into channels outside of this State; in that case a portion of trade will be diverted from New-York to Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

By Mr. Weed—One-third of the freighting from Chicago is carried over the Central Road; and if no connection can be made, nearly all this will be diverted from New-York City; it will also delay, and almost entirely destroy the local freight business in this State, now performed by the Central Road; the Hudson River Road charges for everything done; they refuse to let us take freight from east side by running our cars on their tracks; we can only run cars over the bridge—no further without their consent; have asked that we might take passengers from the east side of the river, but have received no answer; the arrangement to pay two-thirds of the expense in New-York has been in force two years; they are at no expense at this end of the line; they charge two and a half cents a hundred, each way, for running cars from Fiftieth-street to Chambers-street; the Central is at all the expense for all outside agencies; the practice among railroad companies is for the loading of freight at one end of the route to offset the unloading, &c., at the other; that is the universal rule; have charged them the actual expense of moving their local trains on this side of the river, but have received no pay; they refused; have received and taken charge of all their local freight without compensation; have not been able to get them to any settlement; they only run their trains over the bridge and we haul them to the depot and return; the fee for the passage of freight over the bridge has been charged to the several companies.

By Mr. Littlejohn—The notice discontinuing the connection did not except the White and Red through freight lines.

By Mr. Weed—Have not refused to receive anything from the Hudson River road; have been compelled to give notice to agents to stop selling tickets over that road because they would not recognize them; has heard of no complaint on the part of Vanderbilt as to the bridge; the Central have hauled the Hudson cars from the bridge to the cattle-yards, two miles, loaded the cattle and hauled the cars back to the bridge, and they have never been paid anything for this service.

By Mr. Williams—The Hudson River road gave notice to our stock man yesterday that if cattle were to be sent over their road they must be driven across the river the same as before the erection of the bridge.

By Mr. Younglove—The Central takes freight from any Company; have refused none; relative charges from New-York to Buffalo between the Hudson River and the Central are, two-thirds to the Central and one-third to the Hudson River; have thought of sending freight over the Housatonic Road, by way of Bridgeport, but have given it up as impracticable; have failed to make an arrangement with the Western Road; freight can reach New-York during the Winter from this point only over the Hudson and Harlem Railroads.

By Mr. Littlejohn—Understands that Mr. Vanderbilt made a proposition to the late Mr. Richmond to lease the Hudson and Harlem Road to the Central on a long lease, for ten per cent. on the Hudson and eight per cent. on the Harlem; Vanderbilt told Richmond that he, Richmond, could carry the project through his Board if he desired to; but Richmond said he would not do it; one dividend has been paid on the Harlem; it is not generally understood that this was paid from actual earnings; Vanderbilt is said to be almost the entire owner of the Harlem, and to own a controlling share of the Hudson.

By Mr. Younglove—There are no connecting roads that refuse to receive freight as is now being done by the Hudson and Harlem Roads.

Solomon Drullard, sworn—Examined by Mr. Parker; is general freight agent of the Central Railroad; a large share of the live stock has been sent heretofore over the Harlem Road; the arrangement for freight with the Hudson and Harlem Roads was, that when freight was taken from competing points, say Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Rochester, &c., they were to receive their *pro rata* share for the distance carried, at the rates agreed upon by the Central; when freight was received at other than competing points, each road charged their regular rates; knows nothing about the origin of the trouble now existing; the present management of the Hudson River Road is disastrous to the roads interested, to the people, to the business men and to all; it will ruin trade and destroy the local business of the State, to say nothing of the effect upon freight; it will divert two-thirds of the flour from Buffalo, away from New-York, and send it to Baltimore and Philadelphia; other property will go to Boston and Portland; in fact, it amounts to a prohibition of traffic with New-York; we have been called to issue a circular to-day, declining all New-York business from the West. we are compelled to do this because they refused to take our freight in the customary manner; we cannot take it unless it is consigned to some responsible shipper at Albany, because we have no means to send it through to its destination. That will add a large expense to the property shipped. The Hudson River road refuse to take freight from us except upon their local rates. That adds the expense of carting across the river, the commission to be paid the consignee, and the delay in the shipment. The difference will amount to $2 60 per ton, besides the delay. Seventy-five car loads of cattle at Buffalo were refused by the Central road yesterday, and they were sent by the Erie road. About two-thirds of the live stock shipped at Buffalo, comes by way of Albany to New-York. There is an advantage in the Albany market, and this is the favorite route.

Edwin D. Worcester, sworn, examined by Mr. Parker—Am Treasurer of the New-York Central Railroad Company; the late Mr. Richmond told him on several occasions that Vanderbilt had proposed to him to have the Central lease the Hudson and Harlem Railroads; the terms proposed were the payment of ten per cent. on the Hudson and eight per cent. on the Harlem—the amount to be paid on their capital stock, and guaranteed; it was not to be based on the earning of the road, but to be paid in any event; it would be in the shape of a consolidation in perpetuity: in answer to a question whether Vanderbilt offered Mr. Richmond any consideration to induce him to perfect the arrangement; witness said he understood that Vanderbilt told Richmond that if he, Richmond, would secure this lease, he, Richmond, would be kept in control of the Central Road; there has been some settlement of accounts since the new Board of Directors came in; but no controversy, disagreement or sharp or angry correspondence so far as he knew; the interruption of intercourse is not to be charged to any financial controversy.

A settlement upon some items was arranged before the old Board went out. Mr. BANKER was the Committee on the part of the Central, and the amount involved $97,000, money which the Hudson River Road had retained in their hands. The Hudson River Road put in a claim for $50,000, which was allowed, thus giving them the whole amount of $97,000. Mr. BANKER came into the New-York Central direction as the friend of Mr. VANDERBILT.

The Chairman of the Committee stated that he had made arrangements to secure the attendance of the officers of the other roads, and that Commodore VANDERBILT's presence would be desired as soon as possible. The Committee intend to report at an early day. The examination will be resumed as soon as the attendance of witnesses can be procured.

Seizure of Cars and Locomotives Belonging to the Troy and Boston Railroad on an Attachment—A Summary Proceeding.

The Troy papers state that an important railroad controversy, decidedly unpleasant as well as complicated in its character, has culminated within a few days—the parties interested being the Troy and Boston Railroad Company and the Bennington and Rutland (formerly Western Vermont) Railroad Company. For ten years past the Troy and Boston Company had held the track of the other road mentioned, under a lease which expired on Wednesday afternoon last. The Troy *Times* of Friday says:

"Previous to the expiration of the lease, the Troy and Boston Company were applied to to become the lessors for another term, and made an offer to Mr. PARK, which was rejected. He then leased the road to EX-GOV. SMITH, of Vermont. When the Troy and Boston Company took the Western Vermont Road they placed it in good repair—$40,000 being expended upon bridges alone—and when it was turned over to Mr. PARK, on Wednesday last, (the time of the expiration of the lease,) it is said that the road was $100,000 better than it was when the lease was executed. Mr. PARK claims that the road is not in as good condition as it was when the Troy and Boston Company assumed the control of it, and brings suit for the recovery of $200,000 damages.

In Vermont, the statute allows the plaintiff to issue an execution without prior notice against the goods and property of defendant. As soon, therefore, as the lease expired, Mr. PARK was prepared with his writ of attachment against all the rolling stock of the Troy and Boston Company in Vermont, without informing the Company that he had even a claim against it.

On Wednesday evening, at a time when four locomotives, two trains of passenger cars, a freight train and a wood train were at North Bennington, the Sheriff of the county served the process and took possession of the property. Switches were turned, and the train, bearing the United States mails, was run off the track. The engines were the *I. V. Baker*, *R. I. Hart*, *John Paine* and *Wallingford*. But the employes of the company were not disposed to surrender the property without an effort. The Master Mechanic, FOSTER CHURCH, and the Roadmaster, JOHN L. WELLINGTON, disposed of the Sheriff's agents who were left in charge of the property and run off the *Hart* and *Baker*, the first with the passenger train attached to it. During this proceeding something of a tussel ensued between the contending forces, but the road men came off victorious. Since then Mr. WELLINGTON has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $30,000. One of the Sheriff's *posse* remained on the train, and quite a struggle ensued between him and the fireman, BURR COLE. BURR finally disposed of him by throwing him off the engine at the State line. Thus, this amount of property was saved to the company.

After the seizure at North Bennington, the engine *Hiland Hall* was run to Rutland with a Sheriff's officer, to seize the *D. T. Vail* engine at Manchester, and the *Walloomsac* and a passenger train at Rutland. The engine at Manchester was seized, but a telegraph dispatch enabled the operators at Rutland to run off the train *via* the Rutland and Washington Railroad.

At Pownal, the train bound for Adams, with the *Gen. Wool* engine was seized, and passengers were conveyed to their destination by means of sleighs. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a special train was dispatched from Eagle Bridge to Pownal with instructions to recapture the *Wool* and the cars. When the train arrived at Pownal, it was found that the Sheriff, a prominent Pennington lawyer, and the keeper of the engine were all at breakfast, leaving the property unguarded. The engine and cars were at once seized by the agents of the road, and run off to the State line.

Mr. MOSELEY, the Superintendent of the road, by the aid of such property as was run out of the Sheriff's hands, was enabled yesterday to maintain the connections of the road, with the exception of that portion between Hoosick Junction and the State line, where it is likely for the present nothing more than the mail service will be performed. The whole matter will now be determined by the Courts.

POLITICAL.

Wendell Phillips on the Supreme Court—Justice and National Existence of More Consequence than Forms of Government and Venerable Institutions.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard, Jan. 19.

The decisions of the Supreme Court show us that we must henceforth count two of the three great coequal powers of the Government against us. Henceforth Congress fights alone for the nation against the Supreme Court and the President, leagued in the service of rebeldom. Of course, therefore, the contest grows keener and more equal, and the South takes courage. The North is not discouraged, because she knows her omnipotence, *knows that she can crush all the mere forms of Government* when it is necessary so to do in order to secure its great purpose—justice and the preservation of national existence. *This the people mean to do, and will do,* unless baulked by timid, selfish, incompetent and corrupt leaders.

The action of the Supreme Court—its disloyalty—will not surprise Abolitionists; we have tested that Bench for thirty years. Ever since TANEY—the mere creature of a self-willed President—took his seat there, it has ceased to be an independent branch of the Government, and become the convenient and supple tool of the Executive. Abolitionists well know that, during the whole course of its existence, it has never squared its decisions on the slave question either with justice, the spirit of the Constitution, or even its letter when that favored liberty. While its course on many great issues has been open to grave objection, its record on the negro question is infamous. We use the word deliberately. The use of it in this connection twenty-five years ago, won us the unmitigated abuse of the whole American Press. We have maturely considered their protest, and remaining of the same opinion still, deliberately repeat the statement. Without limiting the remark to the slave question, we affirm that, on several important subjects, *no instinct of freedom has ever led that Court to deviate by accident or for a moment into any decision becoming the American people, their history, Constitution, or Declaration of Independence.* An effort would have been made early in the war to remodel the Court, but for a very general distrust of Mr. LINCOLN's policy in filling vacancies there. THADDEUS STEVENS, when appealed to in 1862 to neutralize the poison of that Bench by adding two or three trustworthy Judges, replied: "Add Judges for ABRAHAM to nominate! I had rather risk the Court as it is." Events have confirmed his sagacity, two of LINCOLN's nominees having joined the enemy.

If present appearances may be trusted, that Court, like the President, is henceforth to stand an insurmountable obstacle, as at present constituted, to any efficient and safe reconstruction. Thanks to the Dred Scott and other decisions, the Bench has long ago lost the sympathy and respect of the masses. Gen. JACKSON could not lift TANEY to the Bench; he could drag the Bench down to TANEY. There are men whom it is impossible to make respectable, since they have no element to win respect. There is no human institution so venerable that the touch of vile men will not defile and degrade it. Ten years ago, the final cause of such a creature as TANEY was inexplicable. To-day the mystery is solved. No element less repulsive and discreditable than his character would have sufficed to utterly bankrupt such a power as that Court, which, in its pristine vigor—serving tyranny with decorum—might have overawed and misled the people in this crisis.

It will need but little effort to show the people the true course to be taken in this emergency. *The nation must be saved, no matter what or how venerable the foe* whose existence goes down before that necessity. The ideal of such a Court, aloof from all political ambition, far above all party spirit, unimpassioned as justice, was a grand conception. Such a Court would have been an invaluable element in our system. Until within some twenty years, the masses have regarded it as a Bench basing its decisions on definite, unvarying and easily-understood principles. Of late it is seen to be what it is, a mere appendage to party. Appointed for life, its Judges must, of course, often find themselves appurtenant, by their prejudices and associations, to a defeated party. Such is their present position; and, like all fragments and elements of the old, disloyal Democratic Party, its fate is certain. *The moment there arises in the Republican ranks a man bold enough to strike, the people will applaud the blow.* There will be the same outcry and the same resistance from the same quarters as there was when Anti-Slavery first demanded that the nation should mould its form or its spirit. The outcry and resistance will be just as vain in this case as in that. The instincts of the masses, the consciences of just men, the spirit of the age and God's law all demand that the inspiration and corner-stone of this Government shall be justice. The Constitution, with its time-honored compromises held up by the strongest of parties, was dust in the balance against such a current. This Court will prove the same. The dry rot of its political subservience has made it an empty form. The wind of the blow that demolished Slavery were enough to scatter this obstacle from our path.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Letter from C. L. Vallandigham—His Views of the Political Situation.

The following was written in response to a letter from the editor of the La Crosse *Democrat:*

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1867.

M. M. Pomeroy, Esq., La Crosse, Wis.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 31st ult., with the card inclosed, I have just received, and will answer impromptu.

As to your first inquiry, Congress, in my opinion, has no more constitutional power to "territorialize" the "seceded States" (so called) than to make territories of Ohio or Wisconsin. Neither has any other department of the Federal Government, nor all departments combined. The States made the Federal Government, in the beginning; but now the fable of Saturn is reversed, and the child devours the parent.

As to your second inquiry—the probable "result if the Radical scheme be carried out or attempted"—pardon me a little Latin! "*de Carthagine satius est silere quam parum dicere.*" Only general results, at the most, can be foreseen by the wisest of mortals, and in these dark times, when every lesson of history, and every law of God, of man, of political economy and of finance, seem to be broken with impunity, and when either folly or treachery, or cowardice, or all three together, thwart the wisest, most honest, most patriotic plans for the public good, I have ceased even to speculate as to the future; much less do I venture to prophesy. Yet I think that had the programme for the political campaign of 1866, as agreed upon, formally, at Washington, in April and May last, been honestly courageously and vigorously carried out, instead of being set aside, for that combination of procured abortion and accidental miscarriage, the Philadelphia Convention of Aug. 14, we should have had as great a victory in the Fall elections as we suffered decisive defeat. As it is, I fear that the last hope of the reaction perished then, and that the "Great American Revolution of 1861" must now go on unchecked, till either it shall have overturned totally in form, as already substantially in fact, that grand old Federal Republic which our fathers set up; substituting in its stead imperialistic despotism, under the shadow of the name and form and the cant of free institutions; or have precipitated a counter revolution, through which, by the expiation of fire and blood and suffering, it may be the American people shall recover that light, free, cheap system of government which they so eagerly and recklessly have thrown away. All this, indeed, was implied by the late civil war for the Union, when it commenced; and I, for one, have no new quarrel with radicalism and its exponents for striving to attain the natural, legitimate and inevitable results of changing our system from a Government of consent to a Government of coercion or force. At the same time I am not prepared to compete with them in the race of radicalism; and if I were, I should aim at that which alone could command success; to "out-herod Herod," and go at one bound, so far beyond its present demands, that even Republican radicalism would stand aghast. I should "cut under" so deep that no "lower deep could be found or fathomed. For, in good sooth, I am not one of those who delude themselves with the vain notion that by yielding one-half the other can be made secure. Such "sons of Cerberus" never silence the triple-headed dog of fanaticism. And there is but one way to deal with a revolution—either to go with it totally, and ahead of it, or fight it every inch and crush it. We hitherto have not so fought the battle, and, by consequence, we have gone down before the bold, dashing charge of the Black Knight with his visor up. And so it has ever been; and so it will ever be, world without end. I cannot add, Amen; it "sticks in my throat." For still I would remember the sublime old Roman maxim, and never despair of the Republic; for even now, with more than eight hundred millions of paper money, having no other basis than credit upon credit, four-ply, and a taxation, State and Federal (or Imperial), quite equal in amount, I am not sure that a "blessed stranding" in the way of finance, might not, at any moment, prove the very salvation of the ship in her last lurch. For, as M. GUIZOT in his *History of Cromwell*, profoundly observes, "it is by exhaustion and necessity that God imposes justice and good sense upon nations."

Meantime, however, deriving such satisfaction—and it is both great and sweet—as springs from the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, convicting ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his administration of high crime against the Constitution and public and private liberty, I confine myself chiefly—having no cabbage garden to cultivate, especially during the present cold snap—to the studies and labors of my profession, and am content just now to look on in politics, and await with faith and patience the work of "time, the corrector and avenger." Two suggestions only I would make most respectfully.

1. Ought we not forthwith to begin to agitate for a Convention of all the States, to meet and adjust upon the basis of the fundamental principles of the old Constitution and Union, the new and momentous questions, and the altered condition of things arising out of the late war, and if the "bargain" which our fathers made for the sake of securing a Union and a Federal Government at all, is to be set aside under pretence of establishing exact justice and equity, and States are to be dealt with as the mere creatures of the Federal will and pleasure, and divided, consolidated and moulded to suit the fashion of the hour, and the interests of those who can secure and hold the power, is it not a good time now to demand that the gross iniquity of the present Senatorial representation should give way to "equity before the law," and that in resettling the great question of suffrage upon the theory of "impartiality," three millions of "Yankees" shall no longer be permitted to vote twelve Senators, while three millions of "Buckeyes" are graciously allowed to vote but two? Would New-England, think you, see the point?

1. Without a single representative man, to whom all defer, in any Department of the Federal Government, or any State Government in the North or West, and without even a general committee, always in session, and having the confidence of the party, and therefore without any means to give uniformity, concert and promptitude to the opinions and actions of the Democratic Party, upon the sudden and very grave questions, which, in the midst of a revolution every day, brings forth to perplex and divide, what that party needs most now, is it not a first-class daily newspaper, say at Washington—like the old Washington *Globe*—secure on its pecuniary foundation, totally Democratic in its politics, controlled by no clique, dependent only on the Democratic masses for support, the reflex of their sentiments, devoted heartily to their interests, and edited by some one or more of the statesmen of the country having an established national reputation, and in whose ability and integrity alike the people have full confidence? Cut off by fanaticism and revolutionary hate from every other public employment, what, but want of capital, can forbid the representative public men of the Democratic Party from connecting themselves with the Fourth Estate; a department in politics quite as honorable and as full of dignity, more potential too, and far more lucrative, oftentimes, than any official station, even when fairly gained, and, as to the last especially when honestly filled. Yours truly, &c.,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Threatened Impeachment.

From the New-Haven Journal & Courier.

The NEW-YORK TIMES asserts that there is great reason to believe that the project to impeach the President will be insisted on, and that the more judicious and reasonable of the Republican members of Congress will be forced, by the pressure and the tactics of the fanatics, to consent to one step after another, until the act of impeachment is consummated, and that then it will be demanded of them to depose the President while the trial is pending in the Senate. We know that at the present time the majority of the representatives in Congress are opposed to the taking of a step which, though it might secure a temporary advantage to the extreme Republicans, would ultimately result in the dismemberment of the party, or, at least, place it in a position of extreme disadvantage in the next Presidential election. The Republican Press of the country is almost unanimous against the impeachment scheme, and there is hardly less unanimity among the Republican masses of the Eastern and Middle States. At the West, which is the seat and centre of radicalism, and which is filled with a population having little or no traditional regard for American institutions and theories, the impeachment project has a certain popularity, though the leading papers there are already combatting it. The German Republicans, who, in their old homes, were conspirators for the dethronement of Kings in the name of liberty and equality, see no objection to the overthrow of a President who misrepresents the ideas of the people who elected him. They are careless of the stability of Government or of the respect for official position and official rights, which the American-born citizen has always entertained as sincerely as he has faith in self-government, and which, indeed, he has looked upon as the means by which the great American theory of self-government is to be maintained and perpetuated.

There can be no doubt as to the power of the House of Representatives to impeach the President, and to bring him to the bar of the Senate for trial. The Constitution does not designate with particularity for what offences the President may be impeached, except to indicate treason, bribery, or other high crime or misdemeanor; so that a broad latitude, controlled only by the discretion of the House, is left to that body in preferring its charges. But the Senate, which tries the President, can find him guilty only by a two-thirds vote, and when tried and found guilty he may be deposed. The American people cannot witness an impeachment of their Chief Officer without a feeling of national degradation. It is as if the confession was made that Republican institutions had failed to secure purity and honesty in the most vital part of the system, and to some extent an impeachment of the President would be an impeachment of the intelligence of every one who voted for him. He is not a ruler in his own right, but an officer of our own creating. We have a responsibility for his integrity and uprightness, and would feel a natural sympathy for him if accused of crime. A sympathy such as Mr. JOHNSON has never yet been able to arouse, would spring up for him as soon as he was arraigned. The charges would be closely criticised, and before the Senate had time to pass upon them they would undergo the ordeal of a popular examination and a decision by a popular verdict. Woe be to the impeaching party if the judgment of the Senate were not in accordance with that verdict. ANDREW JOHNSON, with all his faults forgotten, would become a popular idol, and his trials would be swept into a disgraceful oblivion.

Only one thing can give popularity to an impeachment not founded upon the most indisputable evidence of actual crimes unknown heretofore in the administration of the Government. That one thing is the proposed offer of the disunionists of the country to rally to the President's assistance, and to inaugurate a new rebellion under the pretence of sustaining him. In such a case there would be an inevitable reaction in favor of Congress, and while the President would be hurled from office, the country would suffer a disgrace and our institutions a damaging blow from which their recovery would be more than doubtful.

We cannot but concur fully with the leading Union papers of this country, in protesting against a step so unwise and barren of good as the impeachment of a man who has made himself of so little consequence, and who has so little power to do harm as President JOHNSON.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The United States Marine Corps.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You will remember that some time during the last session of Congress a motion was made to consider the expediency of transferring the United States Marine Corps to the army, or of abolishing it altogether. As this motion will probably be renewed and acted on at the present session, will you permit me as a friend of this gallant and efficient body of men to say a few words on the subject. The transfer of the corps to the army would not be so utterly unjust to the present members, who have devoted their lives to the military service of their country, as would its abolition and the disbanding of its well-trained and faithful soldiers, to be cast in mid-life or in age upon the world. But so far as the loss to the country is concerned, it will amount to about the same thing, whichever alternative may be adopted. To merge the corps in the army will be to lose the benefits of its distinctive discipline; the strength, and pride, and noble rivalry growing out of its separate organization, and will be, in fact, "the abolishing of it altogether." Its value as a special and distinct arm of the service has been known wherever it has been employed. Its history, both in England and in this country, has everywhere illustrated the motto of its ensign: "*Per mare et terram.*" By sea and land, or rather through sea and land—through whatever opposition and resistance sea or land may interpose between them and their duty—their course is simply right onward until storms and enemies are subdued by them, or they perish in the unequal fight.

Our own Marine Corps was permanently organized in A. D. 1798; since then and to the present day there has always been observed in its formation the most careful selection as to the physical and moral qualities of the officers and men, and this is followed by a training and discipline minute, thorough and as nearly perfect in its way as it is possible for soldiers of human mould to receive, and it is not too much to say that this careful choice at first, and the discipline that followed it, together with the *esprit du corps*, thus patiently and successfully nurtured, have shown their fruits in nearly all the wars of this country—*in all where* the corps, or any part of it, has been present; and that it has been found fitted for duties, and has performed special duties which could not, and cannot be expected from any other branch of the service. Its value and discipline were long ago conspicuous in our contests with Tripoli, and again during the war of 1812, in the defence of Washington, where a small body of marines held the whole British force for a long time at bay. Also at New-Orleans, where it received the commendation of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON for its determined bravery. In every naval operation during the same war, at a later date, in our trouble with the Indians in the everglades of Florida; also in the Mexican War, and wherever our national flag has controlled the battle, *on sea or land*, on pestilential coasts, on arid, fountainless plains, under the burning sun of the tropics, scaling the walls of fortresses, toiling, hungering, thirsting, fighting to the death, and when dying, as was said of the old Greek heroes, "*Non victi sed vincendo fatigati*"—everywhere has that indomitable phalanx been represented, and its duty to the last iota fulfilled. It was the same in our late unhappy, though victorious conflict. Together with their noble brethren in arms of the army and navy, the Marine Corps had its honorable part in very many important battles. The record of the corps is entitled to the names of Manassas, Port Royal, Hatteras, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Fort Fisher, Mobile Bay, and to numerous other names forever illustrative of the fidelity of the men of this corps, of their honor, and of their efficiency.

In times of peace this corps has saved millions of dollars to our national treasury by its faithfulness in guarding the public property in our Navy-yards and magazines. It is worthy of attention that no large fire has ever occurred at any of our Navy-yards where a guard of marines was on duty. Had the *New Ironsides* been in charge of even a corporal's guard of marines, instead of a number of irresponsible watchmen, the fire never would have occurred, and the Government would not have been a loser thereby of a sum equal to the amount appropriated for the support of the entire corps. It has been estimated that the pay of the watchmen for one year who are employed in our Navy-yards, added to the property lost through their inefficiency, would support a Marine Corps of more than double the present number of men. The difference between a well-drilled, responsible soldier as a guard and sentinel, and an irresponsible civilian, ought to be evident to all, and especially to those who have our national property under their control.

There has been a great deal of remark in the newspapers in regard to there having been no promotions made in the corps for services rendered during the late rebellion. It certainly does seem strange that officers of the corps who have fought side by side with officers of the army and navy should not have shared in the rewards heaped upon their more fortunate brothers. In the act of January, 1865, Congress provided for the promotion of officers of the navy and of the Marine Corps. But up to the present time not one marine officer has received this honor. Some of the papers have hinted that certain officers of the corps "who held easy places in Washington, or were on duty in the Northern Navy-yards, or on foreign stations during the war, have been indifferent in the matter, or have opposed the promotion of those whom the war brought into the presence of the enemy." This, of course, is not true. But promotion or no promotion, the corps has a proud record, and is content with it. The officers can at least feel that they have done their duty, and that they hold themselves ready to do it again if their organic existence shall be preserved to them.

Their trust and hope are strong that when the subject comes to be fully considered, Congress will in its wisdom decide that the Marine Corps shall neither "be transferred to the army, nor be abolished altogether."

AMICUS.

Proper Places of Evening Resort.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of Jan. 10 I notice with pleasure an able article on the necessity for proper places of evening resort for the middle and poorer classes, who are now threatened with the loss of their usual haunts by "the increasing stringency of the law in respect to the sale of liquor, and the closing of stores which have been the Sunday evening refuge of large numbers of young men who have only gone to them from a sheer want of something better to do." The article in question further states that

"Now is a favorable opportunity for advocating the increase of a class of institutions remarkably few in number, but which are of great value where they exist. There is no City more destitute of adequate means for providing healthy mental occupation for vacant hours than is New-York, if we consider its wealth and intelligence. There are a very few of these institutions at present, not enough, in fact, to accommodate one hundredth part of those who would resort to them, and yet there are reasons why they would be extremely popular if carefully managed."

This is all very true, as would also be a great deal more which could be written on the inexhaustible subject of things which are not what they should be, and those which should not be as they are, but it seems to be a useless and ungrateful task to make complaints without accompanying them with suggestions for improvements—suggestions which could be acted upon so as to secure some tangible results.

You hint at institutions of educational objects solely, but they will not do. To prove it we have only to look at those now in existence, such as the evening schools of our city, including the Cooper Union. These schools are usually crowded for a few weeks after their opening, but soon have "room enough and to spare" for pupils, as being free, there has been nothing paid for which an equivalent is demanded, so the class of persons for whose good the schools are supported soon not only get tired of attending, but are often ready to trample their privileges under foot.

It is evident from the history of humanity that it is not the majority but the minority of our race who love knowledge, or who will take any trouble for its attainment. The minority are rich, the minority are successful, and scripture teaches us that the minority are to partake of the joys of Paradise. Now, if there are no religious theatres sustained where the class of persons in question can be entertained free, if the public libraries and Christian Associations are too few, if the evening schools are too distasteful, and the rum-shops closed, what can be done for them by public philanthropy? I will tell you. Let there be an appropriation made by the City fathers to open singing schools all over the City, and the object will be attained. The amount need be only a small one, say half a per cent. on the pickings and stealing of some fat offices. The salaries to teachers need not be large, the school-houses are all ready, and only gas and coal would be needed to prepare them for the classes, and hundreds, nay, thousands, would gladly avail themselves of the offer.

If the objection is urged that "*all* are not musical," it is met by SHAKESPEARE, who assures us that the unmusical are "fit for treason, strategems and spoils." The man who is "meant to be hanged can never be drowned," even so whoever is meant for treason, &c., would not be likely to be saved by music schools, nor would music be likely to suffer much by not counting such among her votaries.

Such schools and societies originated in France about forty years ago, and now number over seven hundred, and have been subsidized by a government proverbial for wise measures whereby to keep her uneducated subjects in a good humor, and, at least, as much as possible to prevent their meddling with politics.

Were music schools a national institution among us, their effect would doubtless be soon felt in our prison and criminal records. The class of persons in question have not refinement enough to estimate the importance and value of learning, popularly so called, and its acquirement is not a pleasant pastime. Music is a stepping-stone to all deeper mental accomplishments, at least that kind of music which ought to be taught at the proposed schools, namely, vocal. These suggestions are not made in the spirit of autocracy of judgment or of opinion, but they are thrown out as likely to meet the requirements of the present hour in our large cities, and my predictions are only those which European experience has justified. There is no art or science excepting music, which during its acquisition combines so happily the two elements of interest, namely, instruction and entertainment, this last even bordering at times upon amusement.

Here, then, is a chance for some one or other of our "merchant princes" to descend to posterity with the reputation of philanthropy! Let him find the rooms and accommodations, and teachers and pupils will not be long in appearing, the former, perhaps, even unsalaried, or very nearly so.

Typographical Errors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your edition of yesterday contains the lecture of WILLIAM M. STONE on the early newspaper press of America, which if important enough to publish is also worthy of criticism. The lecturer in speaking of the typographical errors sometimes committed, says: "This, however, was not so bad as the manner in which the printers treated Miss LANDON. In speaking of it, she says: 'And when I had written it 'full-blown roses,' the *nasty* things made it 'full-blown noses.'"

There is a mistake here by somebody, the lines being from TOM MOORE, in Letter III., *The Fudges in England*.

"But 'tis dreadful to think what provoking mistakes
The vile country Press in one's prosody makes.
For you know, dear—I may without vanity hint—
Though an angel should write, still 'tis *devils* must print;
And you can't think what havoc these demons sometimes
Choose to make of one's sense, and, what's worse, of one's rhymes.
But a week or two since, in my Ode upon Spring,
Which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing,
When I talk'd of the "dew-drops from freshly-blown roses,
The nasty things made it "from freshly-blown noses."

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars this Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, P. J., Clerke and Ingraham, J. J.

Non-enumerated Motions.

Nos.	Nos.
31—Griffith vs. Scott.	52—Same vs. same.
38—Allen vs. Brown.	56—Osgood vs. Lyman.
44—In re, the Russell File Company.	59—Osgood vs. Rich.
48—Burchard vs. The Pacific Bank.	60—Same vs. Same.
52—Dale vs. Winston.	61—Same vs. Same.
	63—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1341—Genet vs. Howland.	773—Degen vs. Kuhn.
271—Bouton vs. Bouton.	741—Strong vs. Quigley.
7.7—Pollard vs. Smith.	2199—Hersenbenthe vs. Whe[illegible]
863—Zinn vs. Unfelder.	759—Thomson vs. Bell.
629—Cahill vs. Palmer.	661—Connery vs. Dimick.
1035—Ogden vs. Harwood.	783—Kibby vs. Conant.
9—Brand vs. Hastings.	947—Naylor vs. Kelly.
889—Sherwood vs. Lane.	401—Campbell vs. The Mayor.
389—Vermilye vs. Foote.	777—Moses vs. Scott.
1069—Post vs. Sherman.	
659—Anderson vs. The Min. Mining Co.	

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following is the regular third Monday Motion Calendar:

Class One.

Nos.	Nos.
1—N.Y. National Exchange Bank vs. Bailey.	13—Knapp vs. Thomas.
2—Oppenheimer vs. Sternfels.	14—Hackes vs. Pondin.
3—Newell vs. Parsons.	15—Wittingstein vs. Fiske, Jr.
4—Mayer vs. Lippman.	16—Hoyt vs. Graham.
5—Haessel vs. Berger.	17—Same vs. Same.
6—Cromwell vs. Beebe.	18—Nisch vs. Carman.
7—Meeker vs. Fitzpatrick.	19—Boehe vs. Foote.
8—Morris vs. Anderson.	20—Preston vs. Moore.
9—Wilbur vs. W. U. Pet. Co.	21—Same vs. Same.
10—Cummings vs. Coyle.	22—Gee vs. Hess.
11—Bliss vs. Strauss.	23—Dorman vs. Schrepei.
12—Churon, Jr., vs. O'Donnell.	24—Baker vs. Hackett.
	25—Welch vs. Rosa.

Class Two.

Nos.	Nos.
26—Gould vs. Wolfson.	29—In re. The B. of the Col. Ins. Co.
27—McHenry vs. Hazard.	
28—Wiswold vs. Indiana Oil Co.	

Class Three.

Nos.	Nos.
30—Hepburn vs. Jewett.	37—Stone vs. White.
31—Todd vs. Corbine.	38—Caldwell vs. McDonald.
32—Aspinwall vs. Lahens.	39—Tyler vs. Chalmers.
33—Jones vs. Wheeler.	40—Anthony vs. Fisher.
34—Doan vs. Hilyer.	41—Sullivan vs. Kelly.
35—Smith vs. Kane.	42—Schultz vs. Zeigler.
36—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Branigan.	

Class Four.

Nos.	Nos.
43—Field vs. Howard.	47—Fowler vs. Williams.
44—Ross vs. Williams.	48—Humphrey vs. Humphrey.
45—Fitch vs. Adams.	49—Bassett vs. Aborn.
46—Levy vs. Reichman.	

Class Five.

Nos.	Nos.
50—Sewell vs. Sibberns.	52—McAdams vs. Carson.
51—Watkins vs. Brizener.	

Class Six.

Nos.	Nos.
53—Bassett vs. Brown.	55—Cackeville vs. Mallory.
54—Woodward vs. Flanders.	56—Barth vs. Leech.

Class Seven.

Nos.	Nos.
57—In re. Mand. of Lynch vs. The Sup. of L. & P.	60—Watkins vs. Kimball.
58—Judson vs. Comstock.	61—Wood vs. Middleton.
59—Smith vs. Woodworth.	62—In re. the App. of H. O. Middleton vs. Birdseye.

General Calendar.

Nos.	Nos.
63—Fremont vs. Dakin.	83—Hermance vs. Hermance.
64—Same vs. Learned.	84—Logan vs. Spofford.
65—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.	85—Basset vs. Bacon.
66—Hoyt vs. Mars.	86—Kimball vs. Wightman.
67—In re. Speres vs. Daniels.	87—Proshazka vs. Dippel.
68—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.	88—Hyde vs. Hamman.
69—Young vs. Halt, Jr.	89—Reamer vs. Levy.
70—Oatwell vs. Neilson.	90—Livingston vs. Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.
71—The People, &c. Lanchatin vs. Lacoste.	91—Christy vs. Clark.
72—Pfeiffer vs. Morange.	92—Ware vs. Miller.
73—Dale vs. Winston.	93—McCroy vs. McCroy.
74—Wright vs. The same.	94—The Schenk Ma. Co vs. Ford.
75—Hass vs. Tateman.	95—Boury vs. Hazlett.
76—Lovell vs. Vernan.	96—Hepburn vs. Jewett.
77—White vs. Birdsall.	97—Overman vs. Jenkins.
78—Halliday vs. Hahn.	98—Noland vs. Ghio.
79—Same vs. Same.	99—Murphy vs. Gross.
80—Kuts vs. Herrick.	100—Burchard vs. Bullet.
81—Cook vs. Herrick.	
82—Kelly vs. Cushing.	

The balance of the above calendar will be published on Tuesday.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2879—Stewart vs. Legrain.	2917—Van Valkenbergh vs. Heidenheimer.
2081—Rice vs. Spear.	2921—Healey vs. Evers.
2861—Murphy vs. Duggan.	2923—Caldwell vs. The L. S. Min. Co.
2787—Thompson vs. Knickerbocker.	2815—Gibson vs. Farrall.
2429—Cook vs. Genin.	2327—The Mayor, &c., vs. Reynolds.
2895—The Cooper Union vs. Rourke.	2769—Burns vs. Same.
2807—Reynolds vs. Shultz.	2177—Casey vs. Same.
2567—McIntyre vs. Dayton.	

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2714—Hyatt vs. Quackenbush.	1964—Goodridge vs. The N. T. Ins. Co.
2986—Whitaker vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.	2984—Walsh vs. Benson.
1746—Ghio vs. Frantz.	3040—Wiley vs. The Mayor, &c.
3008—McDonegal vs. Van-Tassell.	3054—Stoddart vs. Stoddard.
2848—Patterson vs. Townsend.	2972—Stillwell vs. The Mayor
2558—Deane vs. Rider.	3004—Cooney vs. Clare
	3016—Hyams vs. Seligman.
	3066—Cameron vs. Stewart.
	3094—Sonila vs. Haff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
445—Van Dyke vs. Hatch.	579—Pomroy vs. Shaw.
492—Haman vs. Keys.	239—McStea vs. Brander
500—Dalton vs. Taylor.	588—Phelan vs. Weinhold.
460—Waterbury vs. Shipman.	540—Taylor vs. Shew.
577—Jones vs. The Firemen's Ins. Co.	598—Reed vs. Fairweather.
570—Jones vs. Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.	599—Lansman vs. Gilbert, Jr.
	434—Lewenthal vs. Kraus.
	489—Anderson vs. Ritch.
	513—Phillips vs. Sullivan.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
569—Jones vs. Corn Ex. Ins. Co.	561—Leggett, vs. Leach.
478—Nasser vs. Corwin.	480—Fishblatt vs. Am. Mut. L. Ins. Co.
335—Ryner, vs. Second-avenue Railroad Co.	400—Scudder vs. Leszinski.
1[illegible]—Wright vs. Leary.	285—Allen vs. Martin.
574—Jones vs. The Relief Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible]—Comp. Coal T. vs. Watson.
576—Smook vs. Smith.	379—Marsano vs. Duclos.
570—Bassford vs. Seymour.	2.6—The R. Ma. Co., vs. Fyson.

MARINE COURT—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
110—Calligan vs. Keenan.	122—Brown vs. Ormsbee.
73—Justice vs. Clark.	123—Winter vs. Peniston.
7—Weigold vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.	124—Jacobs vs. Lamley.
50—Stupp vs. Richardt.	125—Lerbrich vs. Steinrich.
113—Case vs. Serville.	126—Hugershoff vs. Stephen.
115—Underhill vs. Waldron.	127—Knoerz vs. Bartlin.
120—Hendrickson vs. Bull.	128—Mead vs. Gr[illegible]
—Cosens vs. Speight.	129—Morial vs. Beer.
—Lyons vs. Litcomb.	130—Wolt vs. Bier.
121—Harring vs. McDonald.	131—Kind vs. Cong. B. C. U.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 19, 1867.

33,000	U. S. 6s, '81....R	108	300	At. M. S. Co.	107
2,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	105¾	500	Erie R.	63
61,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅛	1600	do	62⅞
			200	do	62¾
10,000	do	104⅝	200	do....b30	63
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'65	106⅛	100	do....2d call	62¾
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7-30s, Sec. Ser.	104⅜	100	do	62⅞
			100	do....b30	63⅛
5,650	do....3d Ser.	104⅜	100	do	63⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s....x-c	65½	400	do....b15	63½
10,000	do	65½	200	Hud. R. R.	126¾
70,00	do	65	700	do	127
16,000	do....2d call	64½	20	Sixth-av. R.	120
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	64½	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	77⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	60	100	do....2d call	77⅛
3,000	N. Car. 6s....x-c	55	500	Reading R.	102⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	83	500	do	102½
			300	do	102⅝
60,000	O. & M. Cer.	26	500	Mich. Cen	108
30,000	do	26¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	119⅜
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76	500	Clev. & Pitts.	88
2,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	69⅝	700	Chic. & N. W.	41⅛
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94	535	Chi. & N.W.P.	78
6,000	Morris & Essex 2d	90	300	do....s60	75⅞
10	Imp. & Trad. B'k	113	200	do	78
8	Bk. of Comm'th	106	300	do....s60	78⅜
44	Mech. Bank. As	111	100	do	78⅜
200	Spring M. Coal	70	100	Chic. & R. I.	99
100	Amer. Coal	63	550	do	98⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	46½	100	do	98⅞
200	do....2d call	46	300	do	98⅞
200	do	46	100	do....2d call	98⅞
200	do	46½	100	do	98⅞
200	Union Nav.	107	300	do....b30	99
100	Mar. Min.	12½	500	P., F. W. & C....s10	96⅝
500	Mar. Pref	30	100	do	96
100	do....b30	30½	500	do	96½
100	Quicksilver	40	500	do....b60	96⅝
100	do....2d call	38	100	do	96⅜
45	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	162	100	do....2d call	96½
75	do	161	100	do	97
100	do	160	400	Chic. & Alt.	108
600	do....s30	161	200	Chic. & Alt. P.	109
20	do....2d call	161	100	Mar. & C. 1st Pr....b60	30
500	do....b30	161	200	Mil. & St. P.	44
500	do	160	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60
600	N. Y. Cen.	108⅜	100	do	60⅛
500	do	108¼	100	do....2d call	60⅛
100	do....s60	108⅜	100	Tol., W. & W.	46¾
200	do....2d call	108⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	46¾	2200	Reading R	102⅞
100	Mar. Pref....c	29⅞	500	do	102⅞
200	do	30	600	do....s10	102⅞
200	Union Nav. Co.	107¼	200	do....s3	102⅝
100	West. U. Tel....s3	46¼	200	do....b10	102⅝
200	N. Y. Cen.	107⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts	89
800	do	107⅞	300	do....s10	88⅝
300	do....s3	107⅞	200	do....c	88½
200	Ch., R. I. & P.	99	600	Chi. & N. W.	41⅞
400	do	98⅞	200	do	41½
300	do	98⅞	200	do....s3	41⅜
100	do....b10	98⅞	1000	do....s60	41
300	do	98⅞	200	do	41⅛
200	do....b3	98⅞	1200	do....b3	41½
200	do	98⅞	600	C. & N. W. Pr....s3	78⅝
1200	Erie R	62¾	200	do	78⅝
400	do	62⅞	200	do	78½
600	do	62¾	200	do	78
1100	do....b3	62¾	200	do	78
500	do....s10	62¾	600	do....b3	78
300	do	62¾	200	P., F. W. & C.	95⅞
100	M. S. & N. I.	77⅜	100	do	95⅞
100	do	77⅜	100	do....s3	95⅞
600	do....s3	77⅜	300	do	95⅜
200	do	78	100	do....s10	95⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	28	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	99
100	Quick. Min. Co.	39	200	do	99⅜
800	do	39⅜	400	do	99⅛
400	do	39⅞	200	do....s3	99
100	do....s60	39⅜	200	do....b3	99¼
100	do	39⅜	200	do	99⅞
100	do....s10	39⅜	200	do	99
30	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60
300	Union Nav. Co.	107⅜	300	Chic. & N.W.	41⅛
300	Maryland An. Coal	8⅝	500	do	41½
100	N. Y. Cen.	108⅛	100	do....s3	41½
1100	Erie R.	63⅜	100	do....b15	42
800	do....b3	63⅜	200	do	41⅞
200	do	63⅜	400	do	42
200	do....b10	63⅜	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	78⅝
500	do....s10	63⅜	200	do	78½
200	do	63⅜	1800	do	79
800	Reading R.	102⅞	300	do	79⅜
100	Hud. R. R.	127	200	do....b3	79⅛
100	do....b3	127	100	do	79
300	M. S. & N. I....b3	77⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C....x-d	97
400	do	77⅜	100	do	96⅛
200	do....b3	77⅜	200	do....b3	96⅛
200	do	77	200	do....c	96⅜
400	Clev. & Pitts....b3	89	200	do	96⅜
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	124			

MONDAY, Jan. 21—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a larger preparation for the Spring trade to come than of signs of actual present improvement in the movement of Merchandise. We should, perhaps, except from this remark the staple articles of General Foreign Merchandise, which are in fair demand. The Dry Goods interest, both Domestic and Foreign, continues in comparative suspense—except in the way of placing goods in store ready for whatever Spring demand may appear a few weeks hence. The trade is not to say so much discouraged as it is uncertain. The Customs duties of the week are nearly equal to the corresponding week last season. There will evidently be no want of Goods, or of well-assorted stocks, should the Spring trade demand them. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce show a fair improvement, especially of the staple of Cotton, of which about two-thirds of the week's receipts have gone abroad. The Export of Bullion continues light. Of United States Bonds and other securities there is a moderate demand for transmission to England and the Continent, the quotations for 5-20s both in London and Frankfort being well supported, considering the rise of 2½ ₱ cent. in Gold on this side.

The market for Money during the week opened steady in rates for the lender and comfortable for borrowers, and it gradually developed increasing ease of supply to the close on Saturday; but whether owing to the comparatively moderate demand from the Brokers or to enhanced balances at Bank and on the Street, subject to employment on call, we have no present means to determine. The Stock Exchange movement at the close of the week, especially on Friday night, was exceedingly Bearish, and the signs were not marked of a disposition to inaugurate a demand for speculation in the opposite direction. The general range of sales on the Railway list is from 2 to 3 ₱ cent., and on some descriptions 3 to 5 ₱ cent. below the market of Saturday week. The Public Funds, on the other hand, are ½@¾ ₱ cent. higher.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,229,355, against the total entries of $6,450,683 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,256,658, against $5,003,593 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $166,702, against $695,894 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,874,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,204 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 989.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1866, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to Jan. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$26,505,226	December	$19,560,081
August	23,615,423	Jan. 5	4,140,074
September	21,865,616	Jan. 12	7,062,191
October	23,308,020	Jan. 19	4,229,355
November	$19,907,917		
Total since July 1			$150,270,903
Against same time last year			155,749,053
Decrease since July 1			$5,478,150

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1866, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Jan. 1, by months, and since semi-officially, by weeks:

July	$13,486,469	Nov	$13,964,065
August	22,923,510	Dec.	17,413,837
September	11,971,223	Jan. 9	3,716,634
October	14,812,533	Jan. 16	4,256,658
Total since July 1			$102,564,919
Against same time last year			117,303,268
Decrease since July 1			$14,738,389
Gold, Jan. 19, 1867			136⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, Jan. 20, 1866			138⅞ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1866, have been:

July	$5,821,459	December	$3,397,279
August	1,587,851	Jan. 5	617,512
September	824,550	Jan. 12	687,658
October	1,463,450	Jan. 19	166,702
November	3,765,690		
Total since July 1			$18,643,312
Against same time last year			13,936,235
Increase since July 1			$4,707,077

The deliveries of California Gold at New-York since July 1:

July	$5,115,843	November	$2,940,387
August	3,012,951	December	4,449,554
September	2,895,102	Jan. 11	874,764
October	3,744,757		
Total since July 1			$26,027,308
Against same time last year			13,591,146
Increase since July 1			$12,436,162

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold at New-York and the sums of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out at the New-York office of the Treasury of the United States since July 1, 1866:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$11,637,979	July	$5,873,378
August	12,709,094	August	384,765
September	12,474,076	September	2,630,532
October	11,507,697	October	218,121
November	8,167,584	November	14,786,261
December	5,924,075	December	1,722,406
January 5	1,368,600	January 5	3,984,000
Jan. 12	1,948,000	Jan. 12	2,220,000
Jan. 19	2,374,000	Jan. 19	695,000
Total	$68,611,505	Total	$32,436,463
To date, 1866	72,615,57[illegible]	To date, 1866	28,501,824

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK.

American Gold Coin	134@137⅛@136⅝
Old U S. 5-20s, 1862	107⅞@108
Consolidated 5-20s	104⅛@104⅜
First Series 7.30s	104⅛@104⅜
Seconds and Thirds 7.30s	104⅛@104⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	100@100
New-York Central	110⅜@110⅛
New-York and Erie	65⅜@63⅛
Rock Island	103@99
Michigan Southern	80⅜@77⅞
Illinois Central	121@119½
Hudson River	131@125@127
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91⅛@89⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	105@96@97
Northwestern	44⅜@44⅝
Almaden Quicksilver	43⅛@38
Cumberland	92⅛@90
Reading	104⅞@103
Northwestern Preferred	82@78⅝
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	27⅛@26
Mariposa Preferred	31⅛@30
Cleveland and Toledo	125⅜@124

The closing sales of the Gold Room for the week were 136½@136⅝@136½@136⅝ ₱ cent. The advance since Saturday week was from 134 ₱ cent. The export of Specie for the week was $166,702. The demand for Gold for Customs to go into the Treasury Office amounted to $2,374,000. The payments out of the Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt amounted to $695,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed on the basis of 109½ in Gold for 60 day bills on London standard names. The sales for Money to the Brokers 7 ₱ cent. with exceptions at 6 ₱ cent. loaned on the Public Funds. The market left off very quiet. The supply to the Brokers was easy, and there will be nothing in the Bank return to diminish confidence in continued steadiness of movement. The Loans since last Monday have run off about four millions of dollars. The lawful Money in reserve has probably increased over a million in Greenbacks and nearly as much in Gold. The demand for Currency to go South continued during the week, but was not equal to the Greenbacks and National Bank Notes coming in from various other quarters.

The Public funds left off steady. The Railway list was better than on Friday night, but the market had made no very decided turn, and to the close of business the Bearish interest continued in the ascendant and were pressing their sales on Erie, Fort Wayne, Northwest, &c. At 4 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	99⅝	100	Northwest	41⅜	41⅝
U. S. 5-20s	108	108	N. West Pref	79	79
U. S. 7.30s	104⅞	104⅛	Rock Island	98⅞	98⅞
N. Y. Central	107⅝	108⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅞	96⅜
Erie	62⅞	63⅛	Cumb'land Coal	93	93
Hudson	125	127	Quicksilver	41	38
Reading	102⅝	102⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46	46⅜
Mich. Southern	77⅞	77⅜	Mariposa Pref	30⅛	30
Illinois Central	119½	119⅝	Ohio Certificates	26⅛	26
Pittsburgh	88⅝	89	American Gold	136⅞	136⅝
Tennessee 6s	66	65⅞	Bills on London	109½	109½

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	American Exchange	115
Merchants'	110	Pacific	165
Mechanics'	117	Chatham	140
Union	118	Bank of the Republic	117
America	133	Bank of N. America	107
Tradesmen's	142½	Irving	102
Dry Dock	130	Metropolitan	124
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	111
State of New York	106	Commonwealth	106
Commerce	113	Impt'rs. & Traders	113
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	110	Central National	110
Ocean	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	69
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M....s.f. '85	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	104	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90½	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱. c. 1875	105	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	98
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pr.	79	Chi. & Alton Inc.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Cods. 7 ₱ c. conv.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87½
Lack. & West'n Bds.	97	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	95
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	90
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at ... $8
$14 paid in at ... $11
$17 paid in at ... $14
Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD.—See advertisement under Financial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 9 bbls. Ashes, 6,250 bags Corn Meal, 1,800 bushels Corn, 4,860 bushels Oats, 43 pkgs. Cut Meats, 58 pkgs. Lard, 10 pkgs. Beef, and 18 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are moderately inquired for at $8 25 @$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls are dull and nominal. Stock 447 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but steady. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been firmer in price, but rather less active. Middlings, 35c.@37c., chiefly within our range, ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales, against receipts of 2,447 bales. The week's receipts have been 19,174 bales; sales and resales, 14,600 bales; exports, 8,863 bales; estimated stock at the close, 165,000 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business thus: "We have to quote for the week a quiet market, opening heavy, but under the slight improvement in Liverpool and the advance of gold, becoming stronger, with an advance of ½c. ₱ lb. on the week, closing firm at the advance. The sales have been divided among exporters, spinners and speculators. The exports are: to Liverpool, 8,593 bales; to Havre, 270 bales. The engagements next week are: to Liverpool, 3,750 bales; to Havre, 1,000 bales. Freights are, by steam, 7-16d. to ½d., dull; by sail, ¼d. to 5-16d., dull. Cotton is freely offered on the market, and there is a fair supply of all grades. The receipts of Cotton at the ports continue full. The Cotton Goods market is dull, with light sales."

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,174
Receipts last week	15,047
Receipts preceding week	20,957
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	39,843
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	189,274
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	2,803
Exports since Jan. 1	26,797
Exports since Sept. 1	138,536
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	888,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	375,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	548,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive at unchanged prices. Sales since our last have been 4,700 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 45 @$11 55; fair to choice do. do. at $11 55@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 50
Extra State	10 45	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@16 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@17 00

Southern Flour is quiet at former prices. Sales since our last, 180 bbls. at $11 75@$13 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 95@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very dull at $12 75@$15 25 for extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at from $6 40@$8 ₱ bbl.; sales 215 bbls. Corn Meal is inactive at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 40 @$5 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 175 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and heavy at $3 90@ $3 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been neglected and somewhat nominal in price to-day. A lot of 1,700 bushels Amber State was disposed of at $3 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quiet, and rather heavy. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels, at $1 17@$1 17½ for mixed Western, in store, $1 18@$1 18½ for do. afloat, and $1 08 @$1 12 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet but firmer. Barley has been inactive. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are firmer and in moderate request. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 62c.@65c., and State at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel; sales 18,700 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including new, at 35c. @70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 21,701 hides; sales, 26,600 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 21,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20@23 lbs., 19½@20c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,700 Dry Central American, to arrive, 20 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 17c., gold, rejecting bad hides; 700 Dry Mexican, 20 lbs. private terms; 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., private terms; 400 Dry Texas, 22 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 25,400 (same time last year 215,700—year before, 259,100), and 130 bales, as follows: 18,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips); 2,000 Dry Tampico, Vera Cruz and Matamoras; 2,500 Dry Texas and Southern; 3,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, and 130 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The movements in sole have been moderate on the basis of previous quotations, including: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@ 38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c. @44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@ 37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ₱ lb.

METALS—Have been unusually quiet since our last, at generally unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 73c.@86c. ₱ gallon. To the editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* we are indebted for a copy of their annual statement of the Molasses trade of the United States, for 1866, which shows that the import of Foreign at this port, direct and coastwise, in 1866 was 18,825,867 gallons, against an import in 1865 of 17,240,278 gallons, and the consumption of this description in 1866 was 18,313,132 gallons, against a consumption in 1865 of 16,525,130 gallons, being an increase of 1,778,002 gallons, or over 10¾ ₱ cent. The tabulated statement presented above, exhibits the extent of this important branch of our commerce for the year just closed. It will be seen by referring to the figures that the total receipts of foreign descriptions at all ports, not including those on the Pacific, were 44,523,740 gallons, against receipts in 1865 of 35,278,696 gallons; and the consumption of foreign in 1866 was 43,840,110 gallons, against a consumption in 1865 of 34,335,038 gallons; while the total consumption of foreign and domestic in 1866 may be stated in round numbers at 45,140,000 gallons, against a total consumption in 1865 of 35,185,000 gallons, being an increase in the consumption of foreign in 1866, as compared with that of 1865, of 9,505,072 gallons, or over 27¾ ₱ cent., and an increase in the consumption of foreign and domestic in 1866 of 9,955,000 gallons, or over 28¼ ₱ cent. The crop of Louisiana for the season of 1865–6 was, as compared with former years, very small, and hence the consumption of Molasses the past year, when brought into comparison with the quantity consumed in 1862, which was the large crop year of domestic, shows a very large decline; but, on the other hand, the import and consumption of foreign in 1866 was large, considerably exceeding the import and deliveries of 1865, which, at that time, had never been approached.

Receipts of Foreign Molasses in the United States in 1866.

	1866.			
	Hhds. and Pun's	Tcs.	Bbls.	Total Gallons.
At New-York	130,630	8,451	6,966	16,763,567
Boston—from Cuba	49,834	5,012	1,125	7,602,696
Boston—from Porto Rico	2,018	120	114	
Boston—from Barbados	4,093	86	244	
Boston—from Surinam and other foreign ports	3,298		72	
Portland—from Cuba, &c	50,221	5,653	2,344	6,492,993
New-Haven—from Porto Rico, &c	9,243	401	379	1,173,870
Gloucester and Providence—from Cuba, &c.	277	1	47	36,140
Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, &c.	1,290	65	205	161,380
Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c.	1,284	75	37	162,308
Other Eastern Ports—from Cuba, &c.	656	41	152	88,470
Philadelphia—from Cuba	52,401	5,425	2,869	7,342,410
Philadelphia—from Porto Rico, English Islands, &c.	4,142	140	148	
Baltimore—from Cuba	5,558	868	1,003	1,382,257
Baltimore—from Porto Rico	1,066	......	......	
Baltimore—from English Islands, &c.	3,547	......	38	
New-Orleans—from Cuba and Porto Rico	20,474	3,607	10,941	3,136,750
Other Ports	1,312	170	241	180,922
Total receipts	341,284	30,135	26,977	44,523,740
Add stock at all the Ports, Jan. 1, 1866	16,596	218	1,100	2,053,670
Total supply	357,880	30,353	28,077	46,577,410
Deduct exports and shipments inland to Canada in 1866	3,341	456	1,052	482,960
Total	354,539	29,897	27,025	46,094,450
Deduct stock at all the Ports Jan. 1, 1867	18,890	220	1,034	2,254,340
Total consumption of Foreign	335,649	29,677	25,991	43,840,110

	Gallons.
Total consumption of Foreign in 1866, as above	43,840,110
Add estimated crop of Louisiana, Texas, &c., of 1865-6, the most of which was distributed in 1866	1,300,000
Would make the total consumption in 1866	45,140,110
Total consumption in 1865	35,185,038
Increase in 1866	9,955,072

Total Consumption of Molasses in the United States in each of the last Sixteen Years.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
1866	45,140,110	—of which, Foreign	43,840,110
1865	35,185,038	—of which, Foreign	34,335,038
1864	32,410,325	—of which, Foreign	28,582,325
1863	37,569,088	—of which, Foreign	26,569,088
1862	62,668,400	—of which, Foreign	25,650,400
1861	40,191,556	—of which, Foreign	20,383,556
1860	47,318,877	—of which, Foreign	28,724,205
1859	54,260,970	—of which, Foreign	28,293,210
1858	45,169,164	—of which, Foreign	24,795,374
1857	28,508,784	—of which, Foreign	23,266,404
1856	39,608,878	—of which, Foreign	23,014,878
1855	47,266,085	—of which, Foreign	23,533,423
1854	56,493,019	—of which, Foreign	24,437,019
1853	55,536,821	—of which, Foreign	28,576,821
1852	48,257,511	—of which, Foreign	29,417,511
1851	43,948,018	—of which, Foreign	33,228,278

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68c. ₱ gallon. Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$10 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 25. Red Oil at 70c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 16@$1 20, for English and American, ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is quiet but firm at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 30c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@45½c. for do., free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and rather heavy since our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls. in lots, at $20 75@ $21 43 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 37 for new Western Mess; $19 87 @$20, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 87, cash; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,500 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' options, February and March, part at $21 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request; sales 400 pkgs. part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10 .@12c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at steady prices; sales 360 boxes, part to arrive, at 11½c.@12c. for new short clear, 11c. for short rib, and 10½c. for Cumberland Cut; also 12c. for long cut Hams, ₱ lb. Lard is in less demand yet steady; sales since our last 620 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. for inferior to very choice old, and 13c.@13½c. for new ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in moderate demand at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Western, and 9c.@9½c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef has been in moderate request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at $31@$34 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $28 50@$33 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 230 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₱ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₱ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₱ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb	18	@22
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₱ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₱ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ₱ lb	16	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₱ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₱ lb	15	@16

SKINS—Have been quiet at previous prices.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former rates. Sales since our last 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@ 12½c., and 150 boxes Havana at 9½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in request, at from 13c.@15c.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 lbs. at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 82,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11¾c.; also 21,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@10½c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2,000 bales cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel, and ½d.@9-16d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 30,000 bushels corn at 5½d. ₱ bushel; and 3,000 boxes cheese, by steamer, at 30s. ₱ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Barton Hill, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Characters by Messrs. Geo. Jordan, Lewis Baker, Mark Smith, Jamison, Chapman, C. Newton, Williams, Taylor, Miss Fanny Morant. Followed by MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE, Miss Saidee Cole.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MACBETH. Characters by W. H. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE,
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Grand German Opera, THE MAGIC FLUTE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EIGHTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. George Christy every night, Billy Sheppard and John Collins.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE BASKET TRICK and GOBLIN HEAD.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Ocean Telegraph to yesterday. An important decree has just been issued by the Emperor of France, which introduces several radical changes in the Government. The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

A bread riot occurred on Saturday at Liverpool, but the disturbance was not of a serious character. It is now known that forty-one persons lost their lives by the breaking of the ice in Regent's Park, and others are still missing who were known to be on the lake at the time of the accident.

Advices from Candia state that the Candiates have gained an important victory over the Turkish forces.

Reports from Miramar state that the Princess Charlotte has quite recovered from her severe illness.

The Austrian Government has been compelled by popular discontent to recede from its position on the reorganization of the army.

The Swedish Parliament was opened on Saturday, and the King, in his speech, promised that Sweden would maintain neutrality in the various differences between other Powers.

Garibaldi has written a letter on the political situation in the United States.

The Governments of Greece and Spain are about to send Ministers to this country.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bark *Velma*, from Smyrna to Boston, with full cargo, was driven ashore on the rocks near Plymouth. The crew were forced to seek shelter in the rigging, where they remained ten hours. Two of the number, being stiffened with cold, fell from the rigging into the sea and were lost. All the rest were more or less frost-bitten when rescued. It is thought that a portion of the cargo, valued at $60,000 in gold, will be saved, but in a damaged condition. The British brig *Dawn of Day*, from Turks Island to Boston, with a cargo of salt, went ashore near Cohasset, and lies on her beam ends with her bow stove. Her cargo was all washed out. The crew were all saved, but three of the men were badly frost-bitten.

A woman was convicted at Richmond some time since on a charge of stealing wearing apparel belonging to a married lady, and was sentenced to imprisonment. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of Appeals, exception being taken to the indictment on the ground that no married woman owned her clothing, it being the property of her husband. The question was argued last term, and on the 18th inst. the decision was given that the judgment of the lower Court should be reversed.

The Boston *Journal* of Friday, mourns over the non-arrival of its exchanges, saying: "Last night our whole receipts in that line included only three papers, one being a local religious journal, another a publication touching dry goods and clothing matters, and the third a popular boys' and girls' magazine. Current history, we found on careful examination, could not be interestingly culled from such materials."

Yesterday was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mr. Joshua Converse, of Woburn, Mass. He still resides in the house where he was born, and which he has occupied during his long life. He was eight years old when the battle of Lexington was fought, within five miles of his residence, and has a vivid remembrance of the stirring times at the very beginning of the American Revolution.

Henry T. Hatch, who shot himself Sunday evening at Manchester, New-Hampshire, after attempting to kill a lady who had refused to marry him, died on Wednesday night. He had been insensible about twelve hours before his death. He was born in South Scituate, Mass., and was about thirty-three years of age.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, President of the Hudson River Railroad, announces in a card that the difficulties recently existing between that road and the New-York Central have been satisfactorily adjusted. Henceforth passengers and baggage will be passed from one road to the other, the same as before the difficulties arose.

The Internal Revenue receipts at the Department at Washington, for the week ending on Saturday, amounted to $2,260,789 81, making a total for the fiscal year to date of $177,781,974 71. The receipts on Friday and Saturday were much less than the daily average, for the reason that the Washington mails were weather-bound.

A dispatch from the North Platte, dated Jan. 13, is published in the St. Louis papers, to the effect that the Indians have killed forty men near there, and that they are marching in great strength toward Fort Kearny. The first installment of 8,000 troops, ordered for duty on the plains, had arrived by the Pacific Railroad.

Gen. Augur was in St. Louis on Thursday, and the *Democrat* of that city states that he is to take command of the Indian expedition.

The Boston Committee on the Everett Statue have decided to apply $1,250 of the surplus funds in their hands to the purchase of Wight's picture of Mr. Everett, and to present the picture to the city to be placed in Faneuil Hall.

Hon. Lorenzo Sabine has resigned his office as Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, on account of ill health. The Board have appointed a Committee to procure for him a suitable testimonial of respect and esteem.

A boiler explosion occurred at Bullard's Mills, in Chickasaw County, Miss., whereby three persons lost their lives, and others were severely scalded. One of the deceased was a son of the owner of the mills.

Owing to the low stage of water in the Lower Mississippi, 21 vessels, freighted with 60,000 bales of cotton, are detained at New-Orleans, being unable to get over the bar.

A. A. Braum, a merchant who was reported as having been robbed of $10,000 at the East St. Louis Depot, has mysteriously disappeared, leaving the impression behind that he was privy to the robbery.

LOCAL NEWS.

Judge Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, has decided that fines imposed upon members of Trades Union Associations, according to the by-laws, for working under the scale of prices adopted by the Associations are legal, and can be collected by action at law, the same as any other debt. The question arose on a suit brought by the Master Stevedores' Association of this City, against one of its members to collect a fine of $150, imposed upon him for unloading 1,500 tons of railroad iron at a less price than that fixed by the Association. The complaint was demurred to on the ground that the facts did not constitute a cause of action—such regulations of Trades Unions being illegal and against public policy. Judge Daly overruled the demurrer.

A daring burglary was discovered Saturday morning by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, in the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 163 Washington-street. Nearly $12,000 worth of silk was removed from the building, through a tenement house hallway and yard, at No. 158 Greenwich-street, which stands directly in the rear of the warehouse. About $8,000 worth of the stolen silk was found in the hallway. The burglars evidently had a whole night to work in, and proceeded quite coolly. No arrests have yet been made.

Lewis Klopsch, a native of Prussia, fifteen years of age, and errand boy for Messrs. Mitchell & Co., of No. 163 Pearl-street, was arraigned before and remanded by Justice Hogan yesterday on a charge of having robbed the firm of $400 worth of checks, and $750 in cash. The thief escaped to Baltimore, where he was robbed in turn by a pickpocket.

A public meeting of the citizens of New-York was held on behalf of the Cretans, at the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday afternoon, Mayor Hoffman presiding. A General and Executive Committee were organized, and a public meeting will be arranged for at an early day.

The New-York Bible Society held their forty-third anniversary at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church last evening. The annual report was read by the Secretary, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith, Revs. J. O. Murray, Thomas F. Hildreth, and Mr. Bliss.

The case of Alexander Ross & Co., the tobacconists, who are charged with making false returns to the officers of internal revenue, was up before Commissioner Osborn again on Saturday, and after some further testimony for the Government, was adjourned until the 31st instant.

Charles W. Browning, a car conductor and ex-policeman, shot George Hull Saturday afternoon in Cannon-street, and caused a dangerous wound. Family trouble originated the quarrel between the two men.

Rev. Mr. Hilliard, of St. Barnabas Mission, preached a sermon on the subject of a midnight mission to fallen women in this City, at Trinity Chapel, last evening.

Transactions in Produce and Merchandise were restricted on Saturday, though prices were maintained, as a rule. The freight engagements consisted mainly of Cotton, Corn, and Cheese, for Liverpool. The total number of vessels in port was 522.

Congress and the Amendment.

The majority in Congress are no doubt right in interpreting the recent verdict at the polls as a warrant for vigorous and effectual measures of reconstruction, if the South persist in its rejection of the proposed Constitutional Amendment. But it would err if it assumed that this indirect and anticipatory approval of strong ulterior measures indicated a readiness to abandon the scheme of compromise embodied in the Amendment, until after the South shall have had ample time for the reconsideration of the decision already rendered. This view is presented by influential journals, in connection with the discussion of the several plans of reconstruction before Congress, and it is corroborated by the prevailing import of the allusions to the subject which are to be found in the Messages of the Republican Governors. It is well stated by the Albany *Evening Journal*, as follows:

> "The loyal people of the North have demonstrated their willingness to accept the proposed Constitutional Amendment as a finality; and, until the South shall have full and free opportunity to act upon that proposition, no other should be proposed as an ultimatum. It may be said that they have had this opportunity already. But this is only true in part. They have had sufficient time to act; but the attitude and declarations of the President have been such that the people of the South have been led to believe that they could attain to complete restoration without acquiescing in any interference with the ancient barbarisms of their section. But for this interference on the part of the Executive, there is reason for the opinion that the Amendment would, ere this, have been accepted, and restoration under it accomplished. If this fact is conceded, it would show a want of good faith on the part of Congress if it should make haste to take advantage of the delay which has followed this delusion, and force through a proposition which looks to the total abrogation of the existing State organizations at the South. The people should not only be given time to act, but time to reconsider their action. They should not only be given to understand that Congress was in earnest when it proposed the Constitutional Amendment, but that there is no power in the Executive Department of the Government to swerve it from its purpose."

The fact last mentioned by the *Journal* is one which the South hardly yet realizes. But fact it is, nevertheless. Congress, sustained by the loyal States, is master of the situation, and the South will commit an irreparable blunder if it act on the supposition that it may with impunity spurn the proffered terms of restoration.

Should Congress push forward other and more radical measures, without affording time for reflection, it would not only be chargeable with bad faith, but it would introduce elements of weakness into the Republican Party, and impair the moral force of its policy. The hesitancy now felt by Union members touching proposed measures of reconstruction arises in no small degree from the opinion that the abandonment of the pending Amendment is not at present warranted. There is still a chance—we fear a feeble one—that some of the Southern States will reconsider their course ere the period of grace come to an end. It is also possible that on a general and by no means irrational review of the case, the ratification by three-fourths of the represented States may be held to invest the Amendment with constitutional validity, and thus to provide the guarantees which must precede restoration. When these points shall have been disposed of unfavorably; when it shall be demonstrated that the Amendment is unavailable, and that other measures are therefore a necessity—the satisfactory discussion of the forms and principles that should govern reconstruction will be greatly facilitated. Until the actual necessities of the case be settled, it will be difficult to persuade the Republican Party that a radical change of policy is expedient. Let the necessity be demonstrated by the final failure of the Amendment, and the party will march forward to the further point of reconstruction with an unbroken front. What Mr. Speaker Colfax said last session as to restoration is applicable this session to the programme of reconstruction: We should "make haste slowly," that the intelligent judgment of the loyal States may keep step with their Congressional representatives in every stage of their action upon this momentous question.

City Transit—Necessity for Cheaper and More Speedy Means of Transportation.

Whatever our State Legislature may do, or leave undone, in regard to the political and general interests of this City, we hope they will not fail to give us some means of speedy, safe and cheap transit between its extremities. This has become an absolute necessity. The present means are utterly inadequate in every respect. The omnibuses are slow, dear and dangerous,—growing slower and less commodious every year, and of no account whatever as a means of meeting a public demand. They are being gradually, and very justly, superseded by the street railroads which are in all respects an advance upon them, but are, nevertheless, utterly inadequate to the necessities of the case. They are slow, unwholesome, uncomfortable, extortionate—regardless of the rights of passengers, and—although they have taken absolute possession of nearly all our principal streets—they cannot decently accommodate *one-half* of the travel which the business and convenience of the City require.

The failure of the street railroads is especially conspicuous in long distances. It has become an absolute necessity for business men, mechanics, day laborers and workingmen of all descriptions, whose avocations are in the lower part of the City, to live from three to five or six miles away. It is impossible to get houses nearer. The City is so filled up,—business has so thoroughly taken possession of all its lower half, and the palaces of the rich so monopolize the upper part, that men dependent upon their labor for support cannot possibly find decent dwellings within four or five miles of their places of business. Now this, under present arrangements, involves a loss of two hours a day,—full one-*fifth*, and oftener one-*fourth*, of a full day's work, in going to and from their work. In other words, as things are now, nearly a quarter of every man's possible earnings are expended in the mere matter of getting from his house to his workshop and back again. This is utterly intolerable. It is a burden upon the industry of the City, and a tax upon its earnings, which cannot be endured. The effect of it is to keep all workingmen of every grade poor,—either in money or in comfort which is its equivalent,—or else to drive them beyond the City limits, into New-Jersey or Long Island, for relief,—where they contribute nothing to the support of City Government and enjoy none of the advantages of City residence.

This is not a *necessary* evil. There are plenty of persons ready and eager to provide a remedy, at their own expense, and upon such just and fair terms as the public may require. But they need the consent and authority of the Legislature. Half a dozen different companies will apply for that authority, with half a dozen different plans, at this session. Of course they will all expect to make money out of it—for that is the only consideration which can ever induce men to use money for the benefit of the public or of anybody else. It is for the Legislature to examine their plans—select the best, meaning thereby those which will best attain the object sought—and give the parties offering them the authority required, imposing upon them at the same time all the restrictions which the public good requires. We hope the Legislature will do this at the present session. The necessity is pressing and imperative. We know nothing of more immediate importance, unless it be the abolition of the Board of Supervisors—and, as the new Court-house is nearly done and the county treasury quite exhausted, even that great boon to the public might possibly be postponed better than this we are now considering.

What particular plan should be adopted, we are not prepared to say. A Committee of the State Senate, appointed last Winter, has been making inquiries into this point, and will probably before many days give the Senate and public the result of their labors. Until they have done so, any discussion of specific plans would be premature. It is clear that no plan which confines itself to the use of *horse power* can be at all adequate to the necessities of the case. Any such road must be too slow and, as a necessary consequence, too expensive. Steam, or some equivalent power, must be used. This cannot be done in the existing streets, for they are already fully occupied. The track on which it is to be employed must either be *underground* or *elevated* or upon *private property:* and perhaps a combination of two of these plans, or even all, may be found advantageous.

There are two plans for underground railroads,—one under Broadway—following that street its whole length until it reaches the neighborhood of Central Park,—the other under Broadway to the City Hall Park, and then forking, one branch following the line of the Third-avenue and the other that of Hudson-street and the Eighth-avenue. The latter proposes, in fact, two underground roads; and its advantages are that it would accommodate both sides of the City and would avoid the net-work of sewers, gas-pipes and Croton water-pipes that underlie Broadway. The objection to it is that it would be too expensive, and that the amount required for its construction cannot be raised for that purpose. Another plan has been recently brought to public notice, which is highly commended by some civil engineers of experience and reputation, and seems worthy of consideration. It is proposed to purchase the *right of way* through the centres of the blocks next west of Broadway, from the Battery to Canal-street,—thence diagonally to Macdougal-street, at Washington-square,—thence west of Fifth-avenue to the Central Park, where it diverges to the Harlem road on the right and the Hudson River road on the left. Upon the ground thus purchased are to be constructed (1) an underground, double-track road for freight-cars propelled by steam; (2) a surface road above it, with cars as at present drawn by horses, for short rides, and (3) above that an elevated track, with passenger-cars drawn by steam, and stopping only at a few points along the whole route. The entire cost of such a work is set down by its projectors at eight millions of dollars, one-half of which would be for the right of way; and as the Company would own the ground they could derive a revenue from storehouses built over the whole. For the aggregate sum named the Company would have for the service of the public *three* double-track Railroads, within a smaller space and offering less obstruction to the general traffic and movement of the City, than any other plan of equal capacity. A pamphlet has been issued discussing the merits of this plan at length, and models, illustrating its operation, may be seen at No. 130 Broadway.

We take it for granted that the Senate Committee will submit the merits of all these plans and of others that may have been brought to their knowledge, to the Senate and the public. We trust the Legislature will give them its prompt and earnest attention, and that neither the inherent difficulties of the subject, nor the interested hostility of existing Companies, will deter them from early and effective action.

The Democracy on the War Path.

We have had occasion recently, more than once, to remark upon the tone and language of Democratic orators and journalists, with regard to the conflict between Congress on one side and the South and the Executive on the other. We have shown that the *World* of this City, the *Age* of Philadelphia, and other journals of the same stamp, smarting under the hopeless prospects of their party, have grown more than threatening in their language, as to its course in the event of the occurrence of certain not impossible contingencies. We have shown that Mr. James Brooks, who can hardly be called belligerent by nature, employed language in the New-Haven Convention calculated to familiarize the Democracy with the idea of another civil war, to be undertaken under the pretence of helping the President and sustaining the Constitution. We have shown that in Connecticut, as elsewhere, the recognized leaders of the party are notorious Copperheads; and that their affected zeal for the Constitution is really hostility to the results achieved by the war. To Connecticut and its witnesses we have now to add New-Hampshire, where the Democratic Party has been treated to an exposition of the crisis and its duties by Mr. Edmund Burke, the friend and adviser of Ex-President Pierce, and the known leader of the party in the State. Mr. Burke presided over the State Convention, held at Concord on Wednesday, and in his opening speech arraigned the majority in Congress as "a set of political desperadoes," intent upon overthrowing the Constitution as understood by the Democracy. He threw the responsibility of the late war—not upon the Southern rebels, but—upon the Republican Party, whose policy he assailed as tending to the formation of a "consolidated despotism." As to the Democracy and their purposes, he spoke as follows:

> "It is high time for the Democracy, comprising a large majority of the people of this country, to speak out in a voice not to be misunderstood by the conspirators against the Constitution and the Republic, in Congress and out of that body. Let the Democracy of this State, and of every State, say to the men conspiring against the cause of liberty and the rights of man, that if they fail in their treasonable designs they shall expiate their monstrous crime against the people upon the scaffold. And let us tell the men of capital, the owners of the banks, the manufacturing establishments, and the ships and commerce of the country, who countenance and support the Radical fanaticism which is rending and destroying the Republic, that they are inviting another war—a war which will not be sectional, but general and internecine, whose great theatre will be the North, and which will involve their own lives, fortunes and honors in its destruction and devastations. To accomplish this wicked scheme, State sovereignties, which form the very basis of our republican system, must be annihilated and reduced to Territories. And as intermediate steps in this bold scheme of revolution, the Supreme Court of the United States must be practically superseded by the addition of partisan Judges; and the President of the United States, who stands in the way and blocks the game of these desperate conspirators, must be impeached and deposed from his high office. This is the startling programme promulgated by the leaders of the revolutionary party who are working out their designs under the sacred name of republicanism. It involves the most daring and atrocious treason ever yet meditated against our republican system of government, and should be met by the firm and stern and steady courage of the people; and, gentlemen, let me add, by arms if need be."

The Burkes and Brookses, and *Worlds* and *Ages* of the Northern Democracy are undoubtedly valorous in their talk. They can be as warlike and heroic as you please, upon paper, but we have no fear that their resolves will ever ripen into action. They would like rebellion, or anything, if it restored them to power; but now, as six years ago, they will carefully keep themselves out of harm's way. This time, however, they must not rely upon others to rush to arms in their behalf. The Southern people have ascertained the hollowness of Democratic boasting, and the worthlessness of Democratic oratory touching a resort to arms. The bluffing game may satisfy knaves and simpletons, at Concord or New-Haven, but it will no more deceive the South.

Shall the East River Be Bridged?—The terrible experiences of the past week have stirred the people of Kings County to serious consideration of the old "bridge question," a question which was duly weighed and canvassed at a period as remote as the childhood of the oldest inhabitant. Something, it is evident, must be done to relieve the pressure upon the crowded and incompetent ferry companies, to assure the 300,000 residents of the county a permanent, safe and inexpensive communication with the City, and to afford the hundreds of marketmen, milkmen and other traders the facilities for freightage which are absolutely essential to the profitable transaction of their business. Several designs have from time to time been presented for the approval of the authorities, but thus far none has been favored with adoption. To the great mass of the people it matters little *what* the bridge is, so long as it is safe. Nor does it seem entirely certain that the majority of those who now suffer from the imbecility of the steam corporations are clear in their own minds as to whether they prefer a tunnel, a bridge or additional ferries. What is evident, however, to the dullest brain is, that the present mode of communication is tedious, dangerous, inconvenient, and, for the age, barbarous. The time has passed when men will patiently submit to be packed in an unventilated cabin like sardines in a tin box. Our people are polite, and, as a rule, invariably rise for the accommodation of the ladies; they are patient, and stand close together in unpleasant proximity to strangers, day in and day out, rather than make a disturbance with their servants; they are long-suffering, and submit without grumbling to extortion and inconvenience, but they are numerous, and must have more room than when they were fewer; they are liberal, and pay cheerfully for faithful service and fair accommodation; and they are wise enough to know when they are trifled with, swindled and outraged.

The East River sweeps with tremendous currents between two great cities; it is the only line of communication between half a million of people on one side and a full million on the other. It does not seem rational to suppose that it can much longer be availed of in one way only. Even if it were always available it could not be entirely adequate to the service demanded, and we quite agree with the people of Brooklyn, that it is high time to consider the propriety of bridging it, or tunneling it. Our engineers will not be long in furnishing plans, nor our capitalists backward in providing the cash for either the one or the other, and in time for both.

The Report of the New-York Registrar.

The Annual Reports of the well-known Registrar of Vital Statistics in London are read with great interest and curiosity in every quarter of the Kingdom. They contain the tabulated facts bearing on life and death, on which the whole structure of practical sanitary science in Great Britain is founded. From them the sanitary investigator can learn exactly what ratio of deaths attends certain ages and different employments; what sicknesses prevail and from what causes; what is the previous effect of drainage and cleanliness, and the observance of the laws of health on the preservation of human life, and on the class of diseases and on the average mortality. It is true that not even Dr. Farr's statistics are perfect. The nomenclature of diseases is still too imperfect, and the whole scope of the causes which affect the health of man is too wide, and the tables are too incomplete to ground as yet upon these figures a mathematically-exact science. Still enough is known to found a practical science of vast benefit to the world, and to cause the Reports of the English Registrar to be sought for by statisticians all over the world.

The first annual report of the New-York Registrar, Dr. E. Harris, has appeared, conveying exceedingly valuable statistics in regard to the sanitary condition of this City.

In the registration of marriages, Dr. Harris reports during the last ten months the number of 8,766, or an increase of 4,416 over last year. In this connection he shows from French statistics the considerably greater mortality of unmarried than married persons. Thus the average of deaths between 30 and 40 years of age of married is 7.1 to 1,000 of males, and 12.4 of unmarried; of females married, 9.1, and unmarried 10.3. In births there were registered 8,415, increase 3,975. The birth-rate of New-York is 19.6 to 1,000, if the last census be correct, or 1 in 37, the accuracy of which statement, however, is questionable.

The total number of deaths for the year is 21,206; of which 11,318 were of males, and 9,883 of females; this would make the death-rate about 34 to 1,000, which is a very large death-rate, greater than that of London, and more than double what is considered a normal rate in England. The death-rate of healthy rural districts in this country, and of some Wards in New-York, we doubt not, is about 15 to 1,000. That of Liverpool, however, exceeds this, sometimes reaching forty or more. It is encouraging that the average of deaths by zymotic or preventable diseases, such as scarlatina, diphtheria, typhoid and others, is less than that of London, being apparently somewhere about twenty-four to one thousand against twenty-nine in the English city. It is not pleasant, however, that our average increases each succeeding quarter of the year. The great source of the mortality of New-York is to be sought for in the *diseases of children.* Nearly one-half (47.73 per cent.) of all the deaths are of those under five years of age, amounting to 10,123 deaths, while 29.51 per cent. are of those in the first year of their existence. Dr. Harris states that there is little doubt that of the 2,500 children born alive each year, death takes nearly *one-third* before they reach their first birthday. In New-York, one child is lost for every seventy-five or eighty of the population. There is no such infant mortality known anywhere in the Christian world; and, as the Registrar observes, is justly considered the most sure indication of the growing insalubrity of our City. Nor can it, as he truly remarks, be quoted as a mitigating circumstance, that this mortality is mainly among the children of the poor, for in New-York the poor vastly outnumber those in comfortable circumstances.

Among the most prolific causes of disease and death in our City, Dr. Harris alleges "the unventilated condition of the tenant-houses." The weekly charts of zymotic mortality presented to the Board show precisely what are the nests and causes of such diseases as typhoid, dysentery, cholera-infantum, diphtheria and scarlet-fever. They are always the large tenement-houses where no provisions exist for the introduction of fresh air. Where stairways are dark and shifting, living-rooms without an open fire-place and the dormitories are *culs de sac.* In these dens, too, prevail scrofula, marasmus and consumption. Of these dwellings, there are some 16,000, in which dwell nearly 500,000 persons, or about five-sevenths of the whole population of the City; and in the cellars, some 16,000 more poor and wretched persons live, often in dens without air or light.

The Registrar earnestly calls upon our wealthy gentlemen to imitate Mr. Peabody and Alderman Waterlow, of London, and establish improved dwellings for the poor, and well-conducted lodging-houses for laboring men. He adduces the exemption of the Mission Houses in the Fifth and Sixth Wards of this City from disease during the late epidemic of cholera as an instance of what would be gained for the public health by improved dwellings for the poor.

This valuable report concludes with a full history of what the Board accomplished in its struggle with the cholera last Summer.

The tabulating of vital statistics in our largest City has thus been commenced. It is but the beginning of a most important and practical science for this country. As time proceeds, Dr. Harris will be enabled to perfect his tables, to show the exact death-rate of every Ward and attending each employment in the City; to obtain a more perfect registration, especially of marriages and births, and to classify diseases with more exactness than can as yet be practicable. What he has reported is an immeasurable advance on the reports of our former health authorities. He reveals in figures what we all knew generally—the hideous results of filthy streets, unventilated tenement-houses, crowded rooms and dark, underground dwellings on the health and life of the Metropolis. He shows us what a sad array of children are continually carried off by our neglect of sanitary laws, and points out the proper remedies and measures of relief. It only remains for the Legislature to enact and the Board of Health to execute them. Another year should be able to present figures which will show a perceptible lessening of the death-rate.

Important Political Reforms in France.—If we do not misapprehend the purport of the dispatch from Paris, which appears in another column of the Times, the Emperor of the French has taken a very advanced step in the direction of Constitutional Government. He relieves the Chambers from the task of echoing the Speech from the Throne; he concedes to the Legislature the right of questioning the Goverment, or—as we should interpret it—calling for information on Executive acts. He throws upon the Courts the responsibility of dealing with Press offences, a measure certainly very much in advance of the present system of warning and suspension, under ministerial order and caprice. He decrees in the same connection a reduction of the stamp duties; and he avows his purpose to see that the right of the people to meet in public be limited only by regulations necessary for the public safety. From the necessarily imperfect outline of the decree transmitted by telegraph, we cannot, perhaps, fully measure the scope and quality of the proposed reforms. But it is apparent that the concessions—from an Imperial standpoint—are really liberal. The release of the Press, we judge, implies the total abolition of the present miserable censorship, and this alone—permitting a free expression of public opinion—is a step far ahead of anything in the way of progress heretofore attempted under the present dynasty. It shows, too, we take it, that the new powers conceded to the legislative body are meant to be real and not deceptive. It would be a pleasing sight to see something like a constitutional system established in France especially if the moderation and good sense of the deputies chosen to represent the people would permit parliamentary government to have a fair trial.

The Railway Quarrel.—By an announcement which appears in other columns it will be seen that the railway fight is at an end, and that the passenger and freight traffic over the connecting lines will henceforward be carried as it was before the quarrel began. We take it, the directors of the Harlem and Hudson Roads found out before the close of Saturday night that public opinion was a little too much for them. A certain amount of gouging is expected at the hands of such companies generally, and to *that* patient people will quietly submit. But when it comes to deliberately breaking a great line of communication in the dead of Winter, public patience gives out—as the parties to this strife, we dare say, may have noticed. But for their timely retreat they would have suffered much worse than the public. Their trust would have passed with remarkable swiftness into other hands. That fact they, no doubt, understand and appreciate pretty well this morning. We trust there will be nothing of the same kind tried again in the same quarter, but that the directors of all the roads concerned will keep steadily in view that they are public servants, and must do their duty as such.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Lester Wallack, with rare liberality, has set aside the receipts of to-night's performance, at his beautiful establishment, in aid of the families of the unfortunate seamen who were lost from the *Fleetwing* during the recent yacht race. Nothing could be more timely or generous. The public will, we are sure, coöperate with Mr. Wallack in making this occasion a brilliant testimonial to the poor sufferers. The highly popular play of "Ours" will be given.

There are but few changes to note at the theatres. Business has, to a great extent, revived. At the leading establishments it is now very good. There are no changes at Wallack's, at the Winter Garden, at Niblo's, at the New-York Theatre, or at Barnum's, where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is still in the ascendency. The Hamlet Testimonial comes off to-morrow night, when a beautiful medal will be presented to Mr. Booth, with appropriate ceremonies. It commemorates the feat, unparalleled in dramatic history, of Mr. Booth having played *Hamlet* one hundred times consecutively. It is in other respects a mark of well-merited esteem from a large number of prominent citizens which the young tragedian will fully appreciate. To-night Mr. Booth appears in "Romeo and Juliet" for the last time. The "Merchant of Venice" is in active preparation, and will be brought out next week in a style of unexampled splendor. "Cendrillon," at the New-York Theatre, keeps steadily on its course. It will be withdrawn after the present week. At the Olympic Theatre, English opera has once more been established on a firm and permanent basis. So far the venture has been eminently prosperous, albeit the company has tried to do more than it could hope to accomplish. The trouble appears to be with the orchestra, which needs additional drilling. The soloists and the chorus are good—the best we have had for many years. To-night the "Bohemian Girl." At the New-York Circus the new horse comedy called the "Jockey Club" has been a success. It brings down roars of laughter, and will of course be repeated until further notice. At the Bowery Theatre, "Macbeth" will be produced, with Mr. Whalley and Miss Fanny Herring in the principal *rôles.* At Hartz's there is a new version of the Basket trick, and at McKeon & Kelley's there is an entire change of bill.

Philharmonic Concert—The Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn endeavored to give a concert on Saturday night, but the dispensations of Providence and the outrageous provisions of the Union Ferry Company combined to prevent it. The consequence was that the crowded audience had a jolly good time instead of a first-class entertainment. Mr. Thomas has an efficient orchestra of sixty-odd performers, but as the majority of them live in this City there were but twenty on the platform. There were but twenty on the platform because the forty who live in New-York had no desire to be mashed to a jelly by the thousands of jostling, pushing, scrambling patrons of the Fulton Ferry, who were waiting the pleasure of its managers; and because, also, they did not relish the idea of sharing the perils of a trip across the river in company with two thousand stamping, fretting, impatient people, every one of whom was bound to reach the shore first, and every one of whom had become desperate in selfishness. So Mr. Thomas had to do what he could with his native twenty; it wasn't much to be sure, but it was appetizing. Miss Hauck, the last of Maretzek's *debutantes* was announced as the sole vocalist of the evening. Miss Hauck did not favor the audience with her presence. Indeed, not being provided with seven-league boots, it is difficult to see how she could have done so, for she is ice-bound at Boston, where the blasts from the Common chill her young blood as it does that of every well-regulated human organism. So Miss Nettie Sterling was introduced by the President, and at once made herself at home and a favorite. She sang sweetly, was encored liberally, and complied gracefully. The violinist, Mr. Kopta, has an eccentric way of managing his hair, but a very artistic method of handling his bow. He was greeted with courtesy, listened to with pleasure and applauded rapturously; after which—it will scarcely be credited—he favored the audience with the somewhat familiar composition known among men, women and children as the "Carnival of Venice." The audience was very large, the concert was, under the circumstances, very pleasant. It would manifestly be unfair to refer to the orchestral programme; but we may be, perhaps, permitted to remark that on this occasion the Union Ferry Company was decidedly a nuisance.

Popular Concert.—To-night at the Brooklyn Academy, a grand popular concert will be given, at which the attractions will be Miss Nettie Sterling, who made so successful a *début* before the Philharmonic on Saturday evening, and Mr. Thomas' grand orchestra.

Zundel's Organ Concert.—Mr. Zundel's concert on Tuesday evening last attracted a large, critical and popular audience to Plymouth Church. The concert was in no sense complimentary, but was gotten up by Mr. Zundel for his own benefit. He had prepared a very brilliant programme, not quite popular enough for a miscellaneous audience, but full of meaty numbers, and suggestive of a very enjoyable evening. Miss Matilda Toedt, the young violinist of whom we have had frequent occasion to write most flatteringly, was received with enthusiasm and listened to with hearty pleasure. Her brother Theodore sang very well, but his voice was a little beyond control. Mr. Loretz, the St. Peter's organist, opened the concert with a full and masterly display of the organ. A more perfect exhibition of the peculiar powers of the instrument has never been made. Mr. Zundel's interpretation of the storm-calming scene on Galilee was poetic in conception and grand in outworking. Utterly devoid of the arts of modern players, perfect master of himself and his instrument, imbued with the sentiment of the sacred text, he played as if alone in the quiet of a vast cathedral, with no listening ear save that of the One to whom he sang and prayed. All of which would have been very nice if somebody or something hadn't interfered with the blowing apparatus. Whatever was the cause, the fact was that the wind suddenly gave up the ghost, and naught save a sickly screech could be drawn from the powerful pipes. It is a matter of public interest and worthy of investigation. We would like to know if this great, grand organ, built at vast expense, provided with every improvement known to science and procurable by money, is to be a fizzle unless altered, or whether on this occasion it was in any way tampered with. The water was not frozen, nor do we learn that there was an inadequate supply. It seems very strange that the parties who have charge of the organ had not made arrangements for any such difficulty by temporarily disconnecting the water-power, so that the bellows could be worked by hand. Pecuniarily and popularly the concert was a great success, and Mr. Zundel must be gratified at the evident esteem in which his old townsmen hold him. Professionally and technically the success would have been equally absolute had not this unfortunate trouble occurred, a trouble which, for the honor and interest of all concerned will, we trust, be thoroughly investigated, and the result made known as publicly as the failure.

Mr. James Brooks at New-Haven.

The *Express* complains that the Times has misrepresented Mr. James Brooks in reference to his speech to the Connecticut Democratic Convention. Mr. Brooks was neither threatening nor revolutionary on that occasion, the *Express* declares. We based our strictures, however, on the local reports of the speech, with what justice let the public decide.

From the New-Haven Journal.

> The speaker said it was the policy of Congress to overthrow the Supreme Court. To do this they intended to impeach the President, and while he was on trial they would put in his place another man. He would call on them to beware, and not to sow the seeds of dissension and war among the Democracy. If they taught them that then woe be to them. If they did this the President would issue his proclamation for forces to sustain the Government, and the rally of the sons of the Democracy would be such that not one railroad, nor ten thousand railroads, could carry them to Washington.

From the Hartford Post.

> He spoke of a design to overthrow the Supreme Court, and furiously denounced the men who are talking of this thing. I warn them not to counsel sedition and resistance to laws. The Democratic Party is firmly organized to-day, is actuated by precedents, and it contains three to one of the muscle and hard fists of the country, and the law of the *fist* will prevail, if the plan shall prevail to impeach the President. I shall heed, for one, the Executive proclamation to preserve the laws. Not one railroad, but ten thousand railroads, will in that case not be sufficient to convey to Washington the Democrats who will flock thither to overthrow the revolutionists. [Great applause.] The Government must be sustained, its authority and laws must be preserved. But the Rump Congress *dare* not, *dare* not, go on with their impeachment, for if they should the people would sweep them from power, and we have the *physical* power to do it. [Applause.] We have with us the men who work in our shops, and their hard fists and courage will bear us through.

This kind of oratory may mean nothing. We will do Mr. Brooks the justice of believing that it is a mere play upon words, intended for the delectation of the assembled Copperheads. But do not these cotemporary and independent reports of his sayings justify us in classifying Mr. Brooks with the revolutionary talkers of the Democratic Party?

SOUTHERN STATES.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Mississippi—Low Water at New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 19.

An explosion occurred at Bullard's mill, in Chicasaw County, Mississippi, whereby the son of Mr. Bullard, a man named Sykes and a negro were killed, and another person scalded, it is supposed fatally.

The fact that 21 vessels, containing 60,000 bales of cotton, are detained inside the bar for want of water, has caused considerable stir. Vigorous measures are now being taken to deepen the channel.

Judge Thomas to-day granted a *mandamus* in the case of the State of Louisiana in relation to Frederick Alexander, of Pittsburgh, *vs.* the State Treasurer, saying that he had no right to hold the funds. The claim originated as follows: Alexander's brother was shot in 1861 by guerrillas on the river. His estate was left vacant, turned into cash, and the money deposited with the Treasurer, who refused to deliver it to claimant upon the order of Judge Thomas.

The Eclipse Tow Company has sued the towboat *Calhoun* for $10,000 damages. The *Calhoun* recently collided with the *Gladiator*. It is claimed that the collision was the result of negligence on the part of the *Calhoun*.

Rise in the Ohio River—Sinking of Coal Barges at Louisville.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The river has been rising, and is now eight feet three inches high. The canal is full of heavy ice. Six coal barges, part of the fleet that broke loose from Cincinnati, have sunk on the falls, and a number of empty flats are reported as having gone over the falls. About three inches of snow have fallen since 6 P. M. The thermometer is 22° and the barometer is falling rapidly.

Ballot for United States Senator.

Frankfort, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 19.

The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Powell, 45; Speed, 41; Davis, 43.

The Mississippi Steamer Platte Valley.

Memphis, Saturday, Jan. 19.

The steamer *Platte Valley* has not yet gone to pieces. Her stern is out of water. Some of the baggage has been recovered by cutting through the roof. Nothing further is known with reference to those lost, excepting that they were chiefly from the North. All the steamer's books went down with her and have not yet been reclaimed.

Trouble with Negroes in South Carolina.

Savannah, Sunday, Jan. 20.

Trouble has occurred in South Carolina, opposite this city, with the negroes. The United States troops are over there to preserve order. No violence has yet been reported. Two or three hundred negroes are under arms to resist their ejectment from the plantation.

WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Postponed—Sales of Gold by the Treasury—Supreme Court—The Tariff Bill—Snow Storm.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

There is good authority for saying that the impeachment investigation does not contemplate action by the House or Senate in the present Congress. It is evident that nothing more will be done prior to the 4th of March next, than the collection of evidence bearing upon the question. This will be done, not alone by the Judiciary Committee, which has not yet begun its work formally, but through the several other Investigating Committees now at work—such as the New-Orleans Riot Committee, which will go into the character of the President's speeches on his late tour, the Committee on Public Expenditures, now sitting in New-York, the Special Committee on Revenue Frauds and other sources, all of which will gather corroborative testimony on certain points so far as they may be able to obtain it. But the result of the investigation, I am confident, will be left for the action of the Fortieth Congress.

THE PUBLIC SALE OF GOLD.

Secretary McCULLOCH has received numerous letters from distinguished statesmen and other influential persons in England highly commending the Secretary's financial policy. Among the letters is one from Mr. GLADSTONE. The Ways and Means Committee held a long session yesterday, at which Secretary McCULLOCH and Revenue Commissioner ROLLINS were present a portion of the time. The principal subject discussed was taxation, though the Gold Bill and contraction were incidentally considered. It is understood that the Secretary avowed himself in favor of the sale of gold being made public, but that he desires to retain the discretion of the time when and the amount to sell. The Committee will not be able to report on either of these subjects until after another meeting.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court yesterday determined that the Court shall continue in session until the 1st day of March, and then adjourn until the 1st day of April, when the Court will resume the hearing of causes, and continue in session until about the 1st of June.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill will probably be taken up in the Senate to-morrow, unless the friends of the Bankrupt Bill are strong enough to prevent it, and thus enable that important measure to be finally considered. Looking at the present state of important legislation in Congress, good judges do not hesitate to say that the passage of the Tariff, Tax and Bank Bills before the expiration of the present Congress is very doubtful.

ANOTHER SNOW STORM.

The snow embargo on the railroad had been so far removed that the trains to-day arrived in time, and the road between here and New-York was announced as all right, but this afternoon a terrible snow storm set in, such as has seldom been experienced here, and lasting until 8 P. M., then turned to sleet and rain. The consequence is that but one train has left—the New-York Express—all the local trains being suspended.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois; Gen. GEORGE H. SHARPE, of Kingston, N. Y., and RICHARD M. HOE, Esq., of New-York.

Murder of Union Soldiers—Internal Revenue Receipts.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 20.

The House Select Committee to inquire into the killing of certain Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, has summoned, as additional witnesses, Major-Gens. SHERIDAN and THOMAS, and Secretaries STANTON and BROWNING.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue yesterday amounted to the unusually low figure of $192,726 01, making a total for the week of $2,260,789 81, and a grand total for the fiscal year up to date of $177,731,974 71. The smallness of the receipts for Friday and Saturday is readily accounted for by the fact that all trains into this City from the north have been checked by the late heavy snow-storm, thus cutting off the means of receipts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Great Snow-Storm—The Petition for a License Law—A Railroad Across the Hoosac Mountains—Tribulations of Our German Citizens—A Question of "Interest"—The Legislature, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1867.

THE LAST CORONATION OF WINTER.

Boston has experienced a sensation. We are "all snowed up." The storm-king has reigned supreme here, and for thirty hours did he rage about our heads. The weather for several days had given indications of a change, and early Thursday morning the long-promised snow-storm began in good earnest. The soft flakes descended slowly at first from the burdened clouds, but as they continued to fall through the ether, the storm increased violently, and the phenomena became really alarming, until Friday morning, when the phantom host seemed to have satisfied itself. During the storm business was entirely suspended. The banking-house and dry good stores, the counting-room and the "office" all possessed the stillness of a tomb, while locomotion of all kinds was temporarily suspended. Boston presented the appearance of GOLDSMITH's "deserted village" for twenty-four mortal hours. Communication with the outside world was cut off, and our citizens had ample opportunity for cool reflection.

Every object, animate and inanimate, seemed to have turned pale with fright, while the snow-monarch indulged in distributing his jewels and ermine, and whistling songs of mournful melody. Our City had the appearance of having been dropped "out of the bosom of the air" into an immense snow bank. The snow nested nervously on the roofs and in the streets, and the fine particles massed themselves in fleecy showers, and gained unbidden and unwelcomed entrance into our very homes, through cracks and crevices, as though exhausted with their pranks in the boiling fairy cauldron.

But the sun of Friday morning revealed a scene of surpassing beauty. Everywhere the snow lay in beautiful counterpane of white, or in various and fantastic shapes. It lay in huge pyramids; it crowned the chimney tops and church steeples with coronets of white; it clung to the windows of houses; it massed in ten thousand places artificial roofs, while all was radiant with freshness and beauty. Royal were the toilettes. The graceful elms on our Common wore garments "ridged inch-deep with pearl;" the willows swayed in corn-colored satin and diamonds, and trailed their skirts over the ground of polished alabaster, while beside swept the ash in gray moire and silver fringe, and the stately poplar supported pikes of glistening crystal; while heavily bowed was the evergreen in sable robes, vailed in white crape.

Stepping out beyond the limits of the city, the reed and rush had been threaded with thick bead-work, the last year's birds-nests were braided in cords of silver, and the clear little martin-house in our neighbor's garden now stood erect on a column of dazzling glass. The warm sunshine grew the icicle: frieze and pillar and fret-work were beautiful with gems. Festoons were woven of pearls, grasses were crystalized in the laboratory of nature, and the arches and arbors were shimmering bars of light, till at last the glittering pageantry was dashed to the ground and dropped apart like the ashes of paper. Cinctures of costly amethysts rattled on the heads of pedestrians or on the slippery sidewalks, and as the day progressed the beautiful snow-work that sat upon the city changed its form and shape, but still seemed to cling to the warm roofs like hair clinging to a skeleton.

Some days will elapse before our narrow streets can be rendered passable for man or beast. Miniature mountains choke up the entrance to many of them, but the "sappers and miners" of the city are doing their utmost to make locomotion and travel as convenient as possible. Matters will soon settle down into their accustomed channel, and then everybody will engage in the carnival, concluding that the "great snow-storm" was a good thing after all. But another such shaking of the garments of cloud-folds would well nigh give us a taste of the bitter-sweet of Alpine solitude.

THE PETITION FOR A LICENSE LAW

Meets the approbation of the majority of our citizens, and the Legislature will, it is thought, enact a license law in accordance with the petition. The Boston members, as a general thing, will favor it, and their influence in the General Court on important questions has been felt in previous years when important matters were under consideration. Many of the members from the suburbs always wait until they have ascertained what action the Boston business men will take. It is believed that a strict license law which would confine the sale of spirituous liquors to respectable dealers, and which would place them under heavy bonds for the observance of the law, under which they acquire their right to deal in spirits, would close the liquor nuisances in all our cities and large towns; while a prohibitory law involves much time, trouble and expense, and dealers of all descriptions, wealthy or poor, or "half-and-half," would be continually dodging the law as they now do the State Constables. In case of a license law, the licensed dealer would, in a great measure, become a constable of the State, and would jealously guard his own interests by reporting any dealer within his list of acquaintances whom he knew to be selling without authority. The public even would take the matter in hand, and each person would be interested in the enforcement of a license law. The Courts would have less work, and would be relieved from going through the farce of trying violators of the prohibitory law, under which cases are appealed from one Court to another, consuming time and involving a necessarily large outlay of money. Three or four lawyers in this vicinity are getting rich fast by "appearing" for dealers in one Court and another. One lawyer has frequently had from fifty to two hundred cases at one time, and as he charges a pretty heavy fee in each case, the day's receipts are enormous. Liquor will be sold no matter what laws are enacted, and the prevailing opinion is that a law regulating the sale thereof, from the enforcement of which the State would receive a good revenue, is infinitely better than vainly attempting to stop the traffic altogether. In the western part of the State, recently, a radical temperance Judge dismissed a Jury who would not return a verdict of guilty in the case of a man arraigned for keeping a liquor-nuisance, but though that is done in Maine frequently, and a new Jury impanneled that will convict, public opinion will stop such proceedings in this State. The license-law movement has not gained much strength until recently. Mayor NORCROSS, of Boston, in his Inaugural Address, recommended the enactment of a license law, and the petition for such a law, headed by such men as Hon. ALPHEUS HARDY, had a tendency to draw out the opinions of men who had kept their views in favor of a license law to themselves. But now the matter is freely discussed by men of all classes, and the majority favor a license law and consider it practicable in all its bearings.

A RAILROAD OVER THE HOOSAC MOUNTAINS

is a comparatively new topic of discussion in our city, and it appears that something must be done to satisfy tax-payers that the project will repay the outlay already made; and the subject has proved such a "boring" one that men of all classes are desirous of knowing what material benefit has been derived from the sums expended. There have been reports of progress innumerable, but the Yankees, unlike the Englishmen, cannot wait a great many years for anything to be completed, but everything must be done with a rush. At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade last week, Ex-Mayor LINCOLN offered a resolution that the Legislature be requested to consider the expediency of ordering a survey to ascertain the practicability of a railroad over or around the Hoosac Mountains. It will in all probability be fifteen years before the tunnel will be completed, and the "solid men of Boston" are querying whether they can afford to wait such a lengthy period, and whether the current of trade may not be turned in some other direction before fifteen years have passed. Partial surveys have been made of a route over these mountains, but there have been such a host of surveys, prospectings, &c., and so many reports and discussions on the subject since "boring" commenced, that it is impossible to remember what the decision was in regard to the feasibility of a road over or around the mountains. No doubt the "survey" will be made and any member of the General Court will be ready to make one of a party on a trip at the expense of the Commonwealth. "Boring Hoosac" was a fruitful source of discussion last year in the Legislature, and since the number of "talkers" has increased this year much time will be consumed in discussing it, and the portions of the work not now in the hands of contractors will be given to them in accordance with the suggestions of Gov. BULLOCK in his inaugural address. Boston men know that there is a disposition at the West to favor "the Hub," and though the Western Railroad is doing all it possibly can to meet the requirements of its position, they feel that other avenues of communication with the West are desirable if they would attain the commercial standing they desire.

THE GERMANS AND LAGER-BEER.

The German-American citizens of this State are circulating a petition, asking the Legislature for the removal of the present restrictions upon the sale and use of lager-beer and the lighter wines. In doing this they justly claim that for honesty, sobriety, industry and order, and obedience to the laws, they are esteemed by their American fellow-citizens to be second to no class in the world; that, considering drunkenness is scarcely known among them, and that in the average of the criminal statistics in Boston they are less than two per cent., they are of the opinion that the interference of the laws with their habitual hereditary use of drinks regarded by them as so wholesome and so harmless as lager and the lighter wines, is destructive of their rights as citizens, an arbitrary inteference with their social and domestic habits, and an exercise of mere force beyond and out of the business and power of any government. They further contend that these laws, though passed without intent to injure them, are made for good ends, yet they really tend to the subversion of their sociality and to the demolization of themselves and theirs, and that they were enacted without a due consideration of the German-American citizen. The point to which the State Constable is carrying his war on everything except Cochituate and tea and coffee is perfectly ridiculous. His aids darken the doorway of every German place where that honest and industrious citizen is wont to go in the evening after a hard day's work to discuss the topics of the day or whatnot, in a quiet manner, over a mug of the Teutonic beverage.

THE LEGISLATURE

have accomplished nothing startling as yet. The various committees appointed week before last have just commenced to give hearings in the forenoon on the subjects they were appointed to consider and report upon. With the exception of the Committee on the Judiciary, none of the Committees have reported any important bills, and the action of that Committee on the rates of interest is referred to elsewhere. The Committee on Federal Relations, of which the colored member of the House, Mr. WALKER, is a member, met on Thursday in the State House to give a hearing on the proposed Constitutional Amendment, but nobody in this vicinity seemed to have interest enough in national affairs to venture out in the severe storm which prevailed that day, and it is well that the future of the country did not depend on the efforts of the Committee in question. The proposal to purchase the Western Railroad by the State has assumed importance enough to have a Committee appointed to consider the matter. Petitions from soldiers in all parts of the State for an equalization of State bounties have rained in upon the Legislature, and a Committee to take the subject into consideration has been appointed. There is no need of any prolonged hearings upon the subject, it was so thoroughly used up last year; all classes were heard from, and the bill reported was discussed until every member who had the gift of talking had most effectually ventilated his views on the subject. The House passed it by a close vote, but it was defeated in the Senate. This year the prospects of the passage of a bill that will equalize the bounties (as the one last year would not if enacted) is considered certain by bounty men who hold seats in both branches.

RATES OF INTEREST.

The Legislative Committee, which had under consideration the repeal of the present usury laws of the State, have made a report that has been favorably received, and a bill, which they submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, will undoubtedly be passed. It provides that in the absence of any special agreement the interest on money shall continue to be at the rate of six dollars, and no more, upon one hundred dollars for a year, but it shall be lawful for parties to contract for payment of interest at a rate not exceeding seven dollars on one hundred for one year, and at the same rate for a greater or less sum, and for a longer or shorter time. The report of the Committee is very lengthy. They strongly oppose a repeal of the usury laws, and state that mortgage investments in this State give but small interest, and there is need of a law like the one proposed. Business men can make better investments in United States stocks, in mortgages or loans in New-York and in other States where the rate of interest is higher. The Committee are of opinion that while the present rate of interest continues people cannot expect to obtain money upon mortgages at the legal rate, and so long as a higher rate of interest exists in New-York than that established by law here, the tendency of trade will be away from this State. Last year the subject was considered at great length by a committee, and almost numberless hearings were given, at which bank and insurance officers and merchants gave testimony in favor of a change of the laws. The Committee reported a bill in accordance therewith, but it was defeated. The bill will be discussed this week and passed.

VIGIL.

Gov. Crapo, of Michigan—His Illness.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Jan. 14, 1867.

Our excellent Governor, HENRY H. CRAPO, continues dangerously ill. His final recovery is a matter of great doubt, and all fear the worst, because, particularly, of the dangerous and almost uncontrollable nature of the disease. The Governor has been afflicted for years with the disease by which he is now prostrated. In its present shape it is an acute inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Heretofore he has had several severe and very painful attacks of gravel, etc., accompanied with inflammation, and this time rupture and mortification, or malignant ulceration and abscess, were greatly feared. That the disease is accompanied at times with an intense agony of pain I need hardly state to the general reader; the medical reader will perceive in a moment how well-founded are our apprehensions, while he will excuse my unscientific, and, perhaps, incorrect diagnosis. Mr. CRAPO has been a good Governor, though not a brilliant one. Incorruptibly honest, conscientious, patriotic, and a prudent, shrewd business man, he has acquired the general respect, and a large share of the general affection, because the people regard him as a *good* man and a safe man. He is a homely man (not in the sense of ill-looking, but in its warmer and better sense); and a partially melancholy man; with a kindly serious disposition. These sort of men always win the popular affection, if brought into notice, whether they command admiration or not. And their honesty, being something to believe in and unreservedly trust, no one can successfully impeach their motives, and their enemies find very little room to try. They secure public confidence; than which no man in this State has won more than Gov. CRAPO.

Gen. Meade's Letter.

The following is the letter of Gen. MEADE, alluded to in our dispatches from Montreal a day or two since:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE EAST,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 9, 1867.

Rev. Philip Wood Loosemore, Acting Secretary, Montreal:

SIR: I regret most sincerely that my duties and engagements will not permit me to be present at the annual public meeting of the Diocessan Church Society, to be held at Montreal on the 16th inst., and to which you have been so kind as to invite me by your note of the 4th ult.

I should have been very glad if circumstances had allowed me to avail myself of your complimentary invitation to have shown by my presence the interest I take in the work of the church; and particularly my earnest desire that peace and good-will should reign along the border; and, although only an unworthy layman, it would have been a great pleasure to me to meet the distinguished churchmen who will assemble on that occasion.

May I ask you to convey these sentiments to the Central Board, and believe me to be,

Dear Sir, most truly yours,
GEO. G. MEADE, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

The Chilian Minister to Washington.

From the Panama Chronicle, Jan. 6.

Among the passengers who arrived in Panama by the steamer *Chili*, is Señor ALBERTO BLEST GAMA, Chilian Minister to Washington. This gentleman entered at an early period of his life the Military Academy of Santiago de Chili, where, having passed through his studies for some time, he was afterward sent by the Government to the Polytechnic School of Paris, in which institution he completed his education. Upon his return to Chili he was appointed Professor of Cosmography and Geometry in the Military Academy, from whence he passed into the War Department, in which, for the space of eleven years, he occupied a prominent and distinguished position. At the end of this time he was named Governor of the Province of Choleagua, which post he occupied for nearly three years, that is, up to the period at which we now write, and which finds him a Minister to the United States. But it is not only in this respect that this gentleman is distinguished. He is known in Chili, and, indeed, throughout South America, as a brilliant writer. His productions, in the shape of novels, have had an immense circulation in his own and the adjoining republics.

Cold-Blooded Assassination of a Tennessee State Senator.

From the Nashville Press and Times, Jan. 17.

We were overwhelmed with grief last evening on hearing intelligence of the brutal assassination of Dr ALMON CASE, Union State Senator from Obion County, West Tennessee, who was shot dead at his residence, a few evenings since, by an assassin. Our present information is as follows: Late in the evening a man rode up to his residence and called for him to come out. Mrs. CASE went to the door, and in answer to the man's inquiry, replied that he had gone to town. The man rode off in the direction indicated, and met Senator CASE on his return, with whom he rode back. On approaching the house the assassin pretended to depart, but immediately afterward wheeled and shot his unsuspecting victim dead, and made his escape.

Senator CASE was a good, brave and faithful man, an advocate of progress and an enlightened public officer. He was an early friend of colored enfranchisement, and it is worthy of particular note that he was in favor of universal amnesty, and allowing all citizens to vote, irrespective of their political antecedents or color. But his liberal views made him no less obnoxious to rebel malevolence. He has fallen by the hands of one of the very men whom he was ready to pardon and restore. Only a few days prior to the beginning of the present session his son, an excellent lad of sixteen, was shot dead while the family were returning from church, where the young man had just made a profession of religion. The father was wearing crape for his murdered son at the time of his own assassination.

Paying for Slaves—Sentiments of a Kentucky Congressman.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The following correspondence concerning the resolution of Mr. COOK, of Illinois, suspending the operation of the act authorizing the payment of loyal owners for slaves enlisted into the army, will explain itself:

FRANKFORT, Ky., Tuesday, Jan. 15, 1867.

Hon. Samuel McKee:

Have the Senate delay the action on COOK's resolution regarding slaves until you hear from me. The bill will ruin our party here if passed, and insure your defeat.

(Signed,) T. C. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867.

T. C. Campbell, Frankfort, Ky.:

Your telegram is to hand. If our party in Kentucky is ruined by the passage of COOK's resolution, it is best that it should be so. I have been against paying for slaves; so expressed myself in last canvass; voted for this resolution, and am prepared to stand by it. If our party in Kentucky is organized on such flimsy principles that it cannot stand non-payment for a few negroes, the money for eight out of ten of which would go into the pockets of rebels, let the party go. I shall wash my hands clean of such an organization, and will try to start a new one which will not be frightened to death every time it hears the word negro mentioned.

(Signed) SAMUEL McKEE.

Colored Citizens of Maryland Proposed Informal Election for Congressman.

From the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1867.

The colored citizens in the Third Congressional District of Maryland have determined to hold an informal election to cast their votes for a representative in Congress. These will be forwarded to Washington, and if not received by the Committee on Elections will at any rate be made a part of the historical record of the contest between STEWART, the defeated Radical candidate, and PHELPS, the successful Copperhead candidate last November. The fact that STEWART was defeated by men who were disfranchised under the State Constitution for sympathy with the rebellion is sufficiently established by the certificate of the officers of the election now on file in the House Committee; and the question will arise whether the votes of loyal colored citizens shall not be counted against those of disloyal, and therefore distranchised, whites. The case is a new one, but it is one of many produced by the revolutionary public situation. Parliamentary routine may exclude the votes of the colored men of Baltimore, but the question is one of great magnitude, and will have at last to be decided, viz: whether the States have any right to exclude citizens from the enjoyment of political equality? If the Supreme Court can decide that State test-oaths are unconstitutional because they interfere with the exercise of professions like lawyers and clergymen, may not all State laws be unconstitutional that assume to take away the high franchises that inhere to citizenship?

NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY.—The growth of the newspaper enterprise in this country, as also the growing demand for literature in its various forms, is well indicated by the establishment of another vigorous news company in this City. To-day the New-York News Company begins operations. As an earnest that it will do abundant business, and do it well, the names of the gentlemen connected with it need only be given. Mr. DAVID P. RHOADES, the President, has been in the newspaper business all his working life, and knows it thoroughly, and he is thoroughly known among newspaper men. His name is a tower of strength for the new company. Accompanying him as Vice-President is another excellent name—that of Mr. JOSHUA G. ABBE. Mr. ROBERT M. DEWITT, the well-known book publisher, is Secretary; Mr. SAMUEL BLOOD is Treasurer, and Mr. WM. D. BANCKER is General Superintendent. Among the Trustees are GEORGE ROSS and LUTHER S. LAWRENCE, and these have associated with them some of the leading publishers in the City as stockholders. The company is a formidable affair, and cannot fail to be successful.

JEROME PARK SKATING POND.—This skating pond will be open every day till further notice to members of the Jockey Club and their families, and holders of complimentery tickets. Club badges are not transferable. A member's card will admit his family. Those who drive out will find accommodations for man and beast at the Club House.

The Suffering Poor—How to Provide for Them.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY,
No. 155 Worth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trustees of this institution have arrangements for investigating and supplying all cases of destitution referred to them. The evils resulting from indiscriminate street charities are so well understood, and the applicants for aid are so numerous in this severe weather, that we desire to give notice now that applicants sent to us with a note, or request made by note through the Post-office, giving name and residence of the party to be visited, will be investigated immediately, and, if desired, the result reported. From the numbers thronging to us, we are sure that the sympathies of the benevolent must be constantly appealed to. Hardly ever before have so many poor widows with children come to us in the same length of time, and morning, noon and night, hungry men, women and children come to us for something to eat.

A poor woman came to us to-day, having pledged her wedding ring for food for her children. It was the last thing she had to pledge. We redeemed the ring, and will afford such relief as will prevent suffering.

A sick soldier and family is found without food or fuel and threatened to be ejected from their room for non-payment of rent. We know them to be respectable and frugal; he has consumption, contracted in the army, and has been unable to work for four months, and, their Summer earnings exhausted, they come to us for relief. He has obtained his pension papers, but receives nothing till March.

A poor woman with three children comes for relief; has almost no bedding, food or fuel, and is within three weeks of her confinement.

A poor woman visited is found living in a miserable room scant of furniture, without fire, food or light. A sick baby and two children under seven years. She had no work, and could not leave her sick infant to seek it.

Applications for the investigation of cases should be made or addressed to

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent,
No. 155 Worth-street.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, President.
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Sunday Liquor Law—Rigid Enforcement of the Act—A Quiet Sabbath, and but Little Drunkenness.

Yesterday was the second Sabbath since the Excise Law has gone into full operation, and the result proved the beneficial effects of a rigid carrying out of the provisions of the act. Go where you would, the same quiet and unwonted repose presented itself; the numerous drinking saloons, hotel bars, and dram-shops generally, were hermetically closed, and the street corners were unoccupied by the usual disorderly knot of street loafers and rowdies. The policemen found but little to do, as they slowly patrolled their respective posts, whiling away their hours of duty in watching the rapid movements of sleighs. Our reporter made an extensive survey of the City, and saw no drunken men in his trip, and could not find any indication of an attempt at evasion or violation of the provisions of the law. In short, the liquor dealers seemed to have "backed down," and made up their minds to submit to the power given to the Excise Board, and therefore gave the Police no trouble. Of course some arrests were made, but they were not so numerous as on the previous Sabbath. Up to 6 o'clock yesterday morning the Eighth, Tenth and Nineteenth Precincts of Police made two arrests each, the Twenty-second Precinct made three arrests, and the Twenty-ninth Precinct one—making a total of ten all over the City.

IN THE POLICE COURTS

yesterday morning, the scenes attending the liquor cases were not so exciting and confused as on previous days. Those liquor dealers arraigned before the Magistrates were quiet and resigned in the matter, and gave the necessary bail for their appearance at the Court of General Sessions. The following persons were held for trial by Justice HOGAN in the sum of $100 each: Thomas Melmuth, No. 79 William-street; Gebhard Breyer, No. 251 Centre-street; George Williamson, No. 46 Gold-street; Richard Farraur, No. 366 Greenwich-street.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court the following named offenders were admitted to bail, in the sum of $300, by Justice DODGE: Wm. Nolte, No. 489 Broome-street; James Greinand, No. 217 Bleecker-street; Edward Flynn, No. 71 Tenth-avenue; Caroline Moore, No. 141 Greene-street; Thomas Loton, No. 297 Canal-street; Henry Beckmeyer, No. 29 Mercer-street.

At the Essex Market Court, there were eight parties arraigned, each of whom was held to bail in the sum of $100 to answer the charge: George Neyer, No. 165 Allen-street; Thomas Colgan, No. 174 Cherry-street; Jeremiah Donovan, No. 216 Division-street; John Ryan, No. 312 Ninth-street; Jacob Aichell, No. 274 East Fourth-street; George Gimble, No. 130 Hester-street; George Schaupp, No. 156 Rivington-street; Owen Moran, No. 146 Cherry-street.

The Yorkville Court can claim the highest number of arraignments yesterday for violation of the law, there having been twelve persons brought before Justice CONNOLLY, all of whom were admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer. The following are the names and places of business of the alleged guilty ones: Henry Bremer, corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-eighth-street; Jared W. Beatty, corner of Broadway and Forty-second-street; Chas. Volts, No. 645 Third-avenue; August Liebasch, corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-second-street; Peter Apple, No. 1510 Broadway; Jacob Moll, No. 635 West Forty-second-street; Henry Burnett, No. 770 Eighth-avenue; Conrad Pauli, No. 200 East Forty-sixth-street; Albert Tewes, corner of Forty-eighth-street and Eleventh-avenue; Wm. Clare, corner of Second-avenue and Sixtieth-street; Adam Eckel, 1014 Third-avenue; Lewis Duscher, No. 247 West Forty-Third-street.

Arrests Made Yesterday.

The following is the aggregate number of arrests made between the hours of 6 A. M. and 12 P. M., yesterday;

Precincts.	Violations.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.	Precincts.	Violations.	Intoxication and Dis. Con.
1	0	0	16	1	1
2	0	0	17	6	0
3	1	0	18	1	1
4	3	2	19	1	2
5	0	0	20	1	0
6	9	1	21	0	1
7	0	0	22	4	1
8	4	0	23	0	0
9	0	0	27	0	4
10	9	3	28	0	0
11	2	0	29	2	0
12	0	0	30	0	0
13	1	0	31	0	0
14	2	0	32	0	0
15	0	0			
Total				48	16

The Law in Brooklyn.

All the liquor saloons in this city were closed yesterday, and in consequence of jealousies existing among liquor dealers, who, it appears, inform on each other when they ascertain that one or more of their number enjoy greater privileges than they do, the proprietors of dining-saloons containing a bar were notified to close their places of business. Several in the vicinity of the City Hall and elsewhere, who were not interfered with the Sunday previous, opened in the morning, but about noon were informed that they must close. All notified promptly complied. If the law is thus rigidly enforced, no dining-saloon in the city can keep open on Sunday, as all contain bars over which liquor is sold during the week.

There were but seven arrests yesterday for violations of the law. NICHOLAS BRENNAN and ADAM KOHL, lager-peer proprietors in East New-York, were arrested by Sergt. RODGERS' squad for keeping their places of business open after 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The accused were taken before Justice HEITCAMP, and admitted to bail to appear for examination on the 25th inst. THOMAS MOONEY was arrested by the Fiftieth Precinct Police on a similar charge. He was taken before Justice CORNWELL, and held for examination.

The total number of arrests for intoxication on Saturday night were eighteen.

The Day in New-Jersey.

Had the North River ferry-boats been provided with bars and a plenty of whisky yesterday, they would undoubtedly have been well patronized, and the venders of Jersey lightning across the water would have done a far more lucrative business. The uncertainty of river navigation probably deterred very many from attempting a passage, and but comparatively few New-Yorkers visited Jersey City or Hoboken for convivial purposes.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

JUVENILE GAMBLING HELL.

Officer HODGE, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, having been informed that a boys' gambling hell was in frequent operation at No. 139 Mott-street, he on Saturday evening proceeded thither and arrested the proprietor, CHRISTIAN THOMAS, and five boys, whom he found busily employed in playing "poker" for small sums of money. These boys were named Wm. Armitage, Michael Sproule, Charles McCann, James Farrell and James McManus, Jr. The prisoners were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning, when a formal complaint was made against THOMAS by JAS. McMANUS, Sr., of No. 127 Mott-street. The proprietor of the house was held for trial, and required to furnish $500 bail. The boys were committed for disorderly conduct.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

DESCENT UPON A GAMBLING CELLAR.

On Saturday night at a late hour Sergt. BURDEN, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, with a few of his well-chosen officers, made a descent upon an alleged notorious gambling establishment, in the basement at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, kept by a colored man named CHARLES A. MOFFATT. The descent was a complete surprise and not less than forty prisoners, blacks and whites, were secured while busily engaged in a spirited game of "faro." The Police acted in the matter upon information derived from a frequenter of the place, named DANIEL DANGERFIELD, who says that he has lost over $3,000 at MOFFATT's table within a few weeks. Yesterday morning the prisoners were taken before Justice DODGE, who committed them all for examination in default of the required bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

STEALING A TUB OF BUTTER.

WM. GOLDEN, a young man of respectable appearance, was arraigned upon the charge of stealing a tub of butter valued at $24 from the store of SAMUEL EDWARDS, at No. 681 Ninth-avenue, on the 15th inst. The accused was committed for examination in default of $300 bail.

A Man Rescued.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Capt. HEARTT, of the Harbor Police-boat, picked up a small boat containing one man, who had become wedged in the ice at Hell Gate. He had been in that condition nearly four hours when rescued, and was very much exhausted by the severe cold. He says a tug passed near him, but, although he called to the crew for assistance, they took no notice of him. Capt. HEARTT took the man on board his boat and brought him to the City, where he was kindly cared for. His name is DAVID GIBSON.

An Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 26 East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway.

[*Advertisement.*]

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system, to which it supplies he elements of blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy. Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating, and the feeling so often described by the sick as an "*all-gone*" sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredients. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain. On the contrary, its effect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep, as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may be taken not only without danger, but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid. For sale by all Druggists. New-York office No. 36 Dey-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Pioneer Yeast Powder.

For choice Pastry, Muffins, Tea Biscuit, &c. Unequaled in quality and snow-white purity. Made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke SHIRTS. For sale everywhere. No. 403 Broadway, N.Y.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO.,
No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere for $25.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Visions of Paradise.

Scatter a few drops of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREAS on your pillows, fair ladies, and the God of sleep will waft the scent of Spring's first rose across your Winter dreams.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

To Advertisers.

The following list of mail subscription for THE TRIBUNE received during the first two weeks this year is an indication as to where THE TRIBUNE circulates. This statement does not include any of our City circulation nor orders received through newsmen. The large increase in our advertising receipts shows that the business public are appreciating THE TRIBUNE as an advertising medium. The aggregate circulation of THE TRIBUNE is greater than that of any other newspaper, and advertisements inserted in each of its editions will be read by nearly a million of people:

UNITED STATES.			
Alabama	2	Tennessee	18
Arkansas	3	Texas	31
California	14	Vermont	1,379
Connecticut	542	Virginia	22
Delaware	39	West Virginia	62
Florida	6	Wisconsin	518
Georgia	5	District of Columbia	25
Illinois	465	Colorado	13
Indiana	782	Montana	2
Iowa	772	Dakota	1
Kansas	154	Nebraska	28
Kentucky	11	New-Mexico	2
Louisiana	5	Utah	5
Maine	756	Washington Territory	3
Massachusetts	883	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	
Michigan	1,089	Africa	6
Minnesota	208	Canada	34
Missouri	136	China	1
Mississippi	3	England	10
Maryland	55	France	7
Nevada	1	Germany	6
North Carolina	24	India	1
New-York	12,035	Ireland	1
New-Jersey	807	Italy	1
New-Hampshire	630	Mexico	1
Ohio	4,187	Prussia	1
Oregon	1	Switzerland	3
Pennsylvania	3,605	Saxony	1
Rhode Island	123	Sweden	1
South Carolina	4	Syria	1
		Turkey	14

Total number of mail subscriptions in 2 weeks..30,055

To Advertisers in the Weekly Tribune.

Hereafter the price of advertising in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be $1 50 per line for ordinary advertising, and $2 per line for notices under the head of [Announcements] on the fifth page. The large increase in the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE warrants us in increasing our rates, and we are satisfied that it will meet the views of our advertising customers, as we know it does of those with whom we have consulted.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a circulation larger than that of any other newspaper, and a large proportion of its subscribers take no other journal. The space in this sheet allotted to advertisements is necessarily limited, so that each has the advantage of being easily seen, and all are generally read with as much interest as news-matter. There is—as those who have tried it know—no advertising medium in the country as cheap, because there is none so profitable, to the advertiser. The paper circulates among the industrial and thrifty classes—the farmers, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics of the country—and is carefully read by their wives, sons and daughters. It is safe to say that each advertisement in it is read every week by not less than half a million of the most intelligent of the people. He who makes his business, his merchandise or his manufactures known to this immense number, scattered all over every State, cannot fail to do so to his own manifest and great advantage.

Book advertisements will be placed hereafter on the second page, following the "New Publications" Department of the paper. Real Estate, Agricultural Implements, and all other advertisements particularly interesting to farmers will be placed next to the Agricultural Department.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must hereafter be handed in by Monday. This will enable us to classify them more satisfactorily than we have hitherto been able to do. These improvements will add very much to the interest and value of the advertisements.

Surgical Lectures.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his tenth course of lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera to those more advanced students and practitioners who deem it important to supply the acknowledged deficiency of the Collegiate course on this vital subject. The peculiar methods of operations and the various instruments invented by him for the radical and immediate cure of stricture, the cure of hernia, varicocele, fistula and hemorrhoids will be demonstrated, and the anatomy shown on the cadaver, and whenever admissible the operations at his private hospital. Certificates of attendance on the course will be given and full diagrams of each operation. The lectures will commence on the first of March. For terms, apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily and 7 and 9 evenings.

MARRIED.

JULIEN—OLIPHANT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, at Mannahawkin, N. J., by Rev. W. E. Greenbank, GUSTAVUS D. JULIEN, of New-York City, to REBECCA A., daughter of Judge Oliphant, of the former place.

DIED.

BINSSE.—On Friday evening, Jan. 18, after one week's illness, LOUISA EMILY PACKARD, wife of Dr. Donatien Binsse, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, in 23d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av., on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock, when a High Mass will be celebrated, and her remains temporarily deposited in the private vault of Hon. John McKeon, under St. Patrick's Cathedral.

BOWEN.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, CHARLES W., only child of Charles W. and Virginia Bowen, aged 4 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWRON.—On First Day morning, Jan. 20, HENRY C. BOWRON, in the 70th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his residence, Bay Side, Flushing, L. I., on Fourth Day, 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in attendance at Flushing to meet the 9:30 train from Hunter's Point.

CHURCH.—At Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, Jan. 15, CHARLOTTE E., daughter of Joseph Church.

DARLING.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, JOSEPHINE LEE, youngest daughter of William A. and Josephine B. Darling, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, No. 9 East 41st., Monday, Jan. 21, at 1½ P. M.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 20, DAVID DEMAREST, chorister of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

DEITERICH.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Jan. 19, GEORGE M. DIETERICH, in the 86th year of his age.

His friends and relatives, and those of his late brother, John P. Dieterich, are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, at 3½ o'clock.

HUMISTON.—On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 19, JOHN D. HUMISTON, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 170 West 11th-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Cheshire, Conn., for interment, on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HONEYWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Jan. 20, MARY A., wife of Edward Honeywell, Sr., in the 53d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Gates-av., near Tompkins-av., on Tuesday, 22d, at 2 P. M.

KNIGHT.—On Saturday, Jan. 19, after a short illness, DANIEL J. KNIGHT, aged 61 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 93 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, JULIA, infant daughter of Julia and Herbert Lawrence, Jr., aged 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 31 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d inst., at 1½ o'clock.

PEABODY.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 19, at the residence of his brother, Charles A. Peabody, in this City, JOHN T. PEABODY, in the 39th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Andover, Mass.

SMITH.—At his residence, No. 30 East 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, DAVID SMITH, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 20, JOHN MILTON SMITH, late President of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New-York, aged 49 years, 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral in the South Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Amity sts., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to East Hartford, Conn., for interment.

TAYLOR.—At Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Jan. 12, FRANCES WETMORE TAYLOR, daughter of the late John J. Taylor, of this City, in the 20th year of her age.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Sunday, Jan. 20, HARRIETTE POLHEMUS, daughter of George A. and Cornelia P. Trowbridge, aged 9 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 100 West 48th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Raphael M. Columbus, the Consul of the United States at Paita, Peru, of the death, on the 20th of November last, at Tumboz, of HIRAM R. HAWKINS, United States Consul at the latter place.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 114.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Canal and Eldridge streets, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, black hair, moustach and goatee, good teeth, slim face; dressed as follows: no hat, black cloth overcoat, green plaid vest, dark pants, good boots, gray socks, purple woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: a letter directed to Dolan, from Henry Taylor, Whipple-street, Lowell, Mass. Body at the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 115.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, aged about thirty-five years, dark hair, sandy goatee, blue eyes, good teeth, five feet seven inches high, right arm gone; dressed as follows: black felt hat, black frock coat, light vest and gray pants, good boots, woolen socks or stockings, white shirt and red flannel undershirt. Body at the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

THE PEWS IN THE CHURCH, CORNER of Madison-av. and 28th-st., lately purchased by the Vestry of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Rev. W. T. SABINE, will be offered for sale on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock.

The Church will be open for inspection on the same days from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP

WITH

SAPONIFIER.

Great saving is obtained by all who use their waste grease for the purpose of making soap at their homes with the PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S SAPONIFIER. The cost of SOAP, SUPERIOR to any sold for washing purposes, is LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL PRICE. Directions are attached to each box.

For sale at all the principal groceries.

PH. EPPELSHEIMER, Agent,
No. 56 Cedar-st.

A CARD.

The subscribers have recently completed a LARGE REED ORGAN, which they offer as their latest contribution toward the improvement of the larger class of Reed Instruments.

It has three manuals, twelve sets of reeds, and twenty-two stops, coupling throughout, and will be found remarkable for its close approach to a large Pipe Organ in power and proportion, quality and variety of tone, in number of combinations, beauty and variety of solo stops, in its swell, and in short in all true organ effects.

The profession and all persons interested are invited to call and examine it at our warerooms.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A fine assortment of our Organs and Melodeons constantly on hand ranging in price from $65 to $1,500.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.
American Express Company Proprietors.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed, or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.

Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.

E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.
A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1½ Murray-st., N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE,
FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from Nov. 13 to Jan. 14:

Miss Hedges, $5; Mrs. Sidney Webster, $10; Mrs. Richardson, $5; Mrs. Ray Palmer, $2; Mr. and Mrs. H. Railton, $10; Miss M. Bruce, $10; Mrs. E. Smith, $5; B. B. C., $5; A Friend, $3; Miss Woolsey, $30; Anonymous, $10; Mrs. Hamilton Fish, $5; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, $100; Mrs. J. Taylor Johnston, $50; Mr. John Clarke, Northampton, $30: A Member of the Presbyterian Church, Astoria, L. I., by Miss Heyser, $10; Mr. Wm. A. Smith, $25.

By Mrs. GRIFFIN—Mr. F. S. G. d'Hauteville, $30; Miss Gelston, $20; Mr. August Belmont, $20; Mrs. Wm. Redmond, Jr., $50; Mr. Adam Norrie, $50; Mr. G. Griswold Gray, $25.

Mr. Wm. H. Lee, $10; Mr. James Suydam, $10; M. R., (Collegiate Church,) $10; C. V. S. Roosevelt, by Mrs. A. H. Muller, $50; Mr. C. P. Fitch, $10; Mr. W. S. Gilman, $50, by Mrs. R. J. Brown; Mrs. G. A. Trowbridge, $2; Mrs. L. R. Munson, $2; Mrs. Hull Clark, $10; Anonymous, by Mrs. Whitehead, $5.

By Miss NIXON—Mr. Grey Richards, $10; Mrs. H. Holden, $5; Miss Lord, $5.

By Miss S. G. KEVAN—Mr. Thomas Paton, $50; Mr. David Stewart, $50; Messrs. Halsted, Haines & Co., $25; Mrs. Thomas Paton, $25; Mr. Wm. A. Hall, $20; Mr. Wm. B. Isham, $25; Jackson S. Schultz, $5; F. G. Van Woert, $5; J. V. Van Woert, Jr., $5; C. B. P., $5; Chas. H. Isham, $5; J. Van Wagener, $5; J. B. Johnson, $5; T. Johnson, $5; Matthew Armstrong's Sons, $25; J. M. Bulkley, $5; H. Rees $5; H. J. Brooks, $5; E. Bulkley, $5; Cash $10; Edward A. Hoppock, $5; T. L. and O. G. Smull, $10; Mr. Wm. Paton, $25; Mr. James Fraser, $50; Mr. Wm. Kevan Major, $25; Wm. A. Fraser, $25; George S. Fraser, $25; Miss Jeanie K. Fraser, 15; Miss Gracie K. Fraser, $5; Messrs. E. B. and A. B. Strange, $10; Wm. Kevan, $15.

By. Mrs. J. A. BOORMAN—$5 25; Mrs. Dr. A. Smith, $5; Mrs. Robert Jaffray, $5; Mr. T. B. Woolsey, $5; Mr. Wm. A. Woodhull, $10; A Friend, by Mrs. Watt, $1; Mrs. Robert Schell, $5; Mrs. G. P. Lowrey, $5; Mrs. R. J. Brown, $50.

By Miss TALBOT—Mrs. E. Cady, $5; Mr. J. Sturges, $20; Mr. Lenox, $50; Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, $100; Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, $25. From Church of the Covenant, through Dr. Prentiss, $77. Wm. C. Alexander, Treasurer of the Ladies' New-York Southern Relief Association, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, contributed to the objects of the association through Mrs. Alice T. Barlow, Assistant Treasurer, No. 1 Madison-av.: Mr. B. Lamson, $100; Mr. Arthur Leary, $100; Mr. B. H. VanAnken, $20; Mr. Wm. T. Coleman, $50; Mr. Mark Brumagen, $20; Vorhees & Garrison, $25; Mrs. O. G. Gunther, $25; Mr. Joshua Jones, $200; Charles Morgan, $100; Wood Brothers, $50. Total $590.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECORD AND CUSTOMS JOURNAL, the official organ on Revenue matters. Published every Saturday at No. 93 Liberty-st. Subscription $5 per annum.

P. V. R. VAN WYCK, Editor.

MIDNIGHT MISSION.—A MEETING OF gentlemen is called under the auspices of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, in the Sunday-school room of Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., for THIS EVENING, Jan. 21. Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will preside. Addresses are expected from Rev. Drs. Alexander H. Vinton, Morgan, Washburn, Montgomery, Dix, Tuttle and Peters. Action will be taken in regard to a Midnight Mission just inaugurated.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LADY BLESSINGTON'S NEW BOOK;
COUNTRY QUARTERS!
AND
THE QUAKER SOLDIER!
ARE PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia,
AND ARE FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

COUNTRY QUARTERS. A Charming Love Story. By the Countess of Blessington. This is one of the best books published for years. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

THE QUAKER SOLDIER; OR, THE BRITISH IN PHILADELPHIA. A Historical Novel of the War of the Revolution. By Col. J. RICHTER JONES. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW BOOK.

THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Deserted Wife," "The Lost Heiress," &c. Fourth edition in one month. Everybody is reading and praising it. The press are unanimous in its praise, and pronounce it the best book issued last year. Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S OTHER WORKS.

The Fortune Seeker	$1 50	Lady of the Isle	$1 50
Allworth Abbey	1 50	The Two Sisters	1 50
The Bridal Eve	1 50	The Three Beauties	1 50
The Fatal Marriage	1 50	Vivia: Secret Power	1 50
Love's Labor Won	1 50	The Missing Bride	1 50
Deserted Wife	1 50	Wife's Victory	1 50
The Gipsy's Prophecy	1 50	Retribution	1 50
The Mother-in-Law	1 50	India. Pearl River	1 50
Haunted Homestead	1 50	Curse of Clifton	1 50
The Lost Heiress	1 50	Discarded Daughter	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.

THE SOLDIER'S ORPHANS. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Author of "Fashion and Famine," Complete in one large duodecimo volume. Price $1 50 in paper; or $2 in cloth.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' OTHER WORKS.

The Gold Brick	$1 50	Mary Derwent	$1 50
Silent Struggles	1 50	Fashion and Famine	1 50
The Wife's Secret	1 50	The Old Homestead	1 50
The Rejected Wife	1 50	The Heiress	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.

BEST COOK BOOKS PUBLISHED.

The following are the best Cook Books published in the world. Every housekeeper should possess at least one of them, as they would save the price of it in a week's cooking. Each Cook Book is strongly and neatly bound in cloth:

Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book	$2
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Mrs. Hale's Receipts for the Million	2
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Do not fail to send for the splendid February No. Specimen copies 10c., mailed free.

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THE NEW NOVEL BY MARIAN HARLAND,
is having a great run. It is by the author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," &c., &c.

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DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—Splendid attractions in the February number. Now ready. The February number contains a beautiful engraving of the Ascent of the Matterhorn, in oil colors, worth many times the cost of the Magazine. Also, new music, entertaining stories and other novelties. Single copies 30 cents, mailed free; yearly $3, with a valuable premium. No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Splendid premiums and terms for Clubs. Now is the time to subscribe. Back numbers, as specimens, 10c., mailed free.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞
Coupon, 1881	108	108¼	July, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	105⅜	106¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	107⅞	108⅛	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅝	105⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115⅝	115⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114⅝	114⅞
5-20 " new, '65	104¼	104½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Registered	99⅜	99⅞	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon	99¾	99⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110⅞
Gold	136⅛	136⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110½
August, 7-30	104⅝	104⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

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PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

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EXPRESS STOCKS. MERCHANTS' UNION,

&c., &c., &c.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct............$4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of............500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40)............1,300,000
Say present total value of............$6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about............$12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at............10,000,000
Showing a total value of............$22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
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GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building.
NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital............$500,000 00
Surplus............1,168,136 57
Total Assets............$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, JOHN R. FLANAGAN,
LEVI APGAR, ROBERT P. GETTY,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
J. O. ROBERTS, HORACE K. THURBER,
D. W. F. RANDOLPH, R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE, ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN, ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT, EBEN SUTTON,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
J. H. BROOKS, JAMES FLANAGAN,
L. S. CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES WALLACE,
CHARLES SPEAR, CHRIS. H. LILIENTHAL,
WILLIAM W. OWENS, ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN M. WHITE, CHARLES B. RICHARD,
ALEXANDER BONNELL, T. C. KIMBALL,
ROBERT McLAUGHLIN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

GABRIEL W. COITE, W. E. CLARK,
CHAS. W. DOMINICK, JOHN Q. ADAMS,
LEVI H. MACE, JOHN SNIFFIN,
ALBERT DUNG, HENRY P. DE GRAAF,
M. R. FOSTER, CHAS. D. BAILEY,
AND'W C. BENEDICT, GEO. M. VAN DERLIP,
ANDREAS WILLMANN, LORIN INGERSOLL,
W. H. FLANDROW.

At the subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. GABRIEL W. COITE was unanimously reëlected President of the Board.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the Cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.

S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on [illegible], 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES W. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO., No. 171 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY [illegible], at 2 o'clock. P. M.

CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1867. Polls will be open from [illegible] o'clock P. M.

JAMES T. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM-STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions:
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
WM. D. DIMOCK.

Office No. 70 Broadway, Room No. 4.

U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS.

NO. 16 SOUTH 3D-ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BROKERS IN STOCKS AND GOLD

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

Col. & Ind. Cen. R.R.

$8,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES, AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS FOR USE IN EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO, MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION,
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
[illegible] L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, (No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS, HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK, AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY, GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE, GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE, CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, DANIEL W. JAMES,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SPRING VALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Amount of capital stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of patents and other property............$150,000 00
Amount of debts Jan. 1, 1867............19,711 26

Signed by the President and majority of the Trustees this 15th day of January, 1867.

BARNARD ACKERMAN, President.
HENRY G. WARD,
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN,
HORACE J. MOODY,
BARNARD ACKERMAN, } Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—HENRY G. WARD, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Spring Valley Manufacturing Company, and that the above statement is in all respects true.

HENRY G. WARD,
Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1867.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Notary Public,
New-York County.

{ Seal. }

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PAH RANAGAT VALLEY SILVER MINING COMPANY.—The amount of capital stock of said Company is Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, which has all been actually paid in, and the whole of which has been issued by the Trustees of said Company in payment for Mines, Mining, and other property necessary for the business of the Company. There are no existing debts of the said Company as nearly as can be ascertained.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

S. KNAPP, President.
AUG. L. BROWN,
F. B. BETTS,
H. S. TERBELL,
A. DOUGLAS, } A Majority of the Trustees of said Company.

State, City and County of New-York, ss.: SHEPHERD KNAPP being duly sworn says that he is President of the Pah Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company, above named. The foregoing report is in all respects true.

S. KNAPP.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of January, 1867.

FREDERIC BULL,
Notary Public, No. 58 Wall-st.

[Internal Revenue stamp, five cents, canceled.]

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,
[illegible],
[illegible],
CHAS. H. O'NEILL, } Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

NOTICE—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thompson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.

JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.

CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will close Jan. 21, and reopen Feb. 2.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

NO. 11 WALL-ST. HATCH, FOOTE & CO., BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, and on COMMISSION, all issues of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

DEPOSITS received and INTEREST allowed, subject to CHECK AT SIGHT.

COLLECTIONS made, with PROMPT RETURNS.

REGISTERED INTEREST collected and COUPONS cashed.

All business intrusted to us will receive our personal attention.

D. B. HATCH and
C. B. FOOTE, } Late with Fisk & Hatch.
F. A. JOHNSON, JR.,

REFER BY PERMISSION TO
FISK & HATCH, Bankers;
JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent., declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,250,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Jan. 19, 1867.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—THE EXtraordinary draught made, during the present cold spell, on the supply of water furnished to the City, has so reduced the pressure of water in the Distributing Mains as to be a cause of serious anxiety to this Board, and should be one of corresponding alarm to the public. In case of fires the supply of water from the Mains may be so diminished as to prevent prompt suppression, and the most disastrous consequences may ensue. The deficiency is not in any degree to be attributed to the quantity of water delivered by the Aqueduct, or stored in the Reservoirs; it is due solely to the unusually excessive draught upon the Service Mains by householders and others, who deem it necessary to waste the water continually to protect their pipes from freezing. This waste of water *can* and *must* be obviated. To permit the flow of water from the taps, except for legitimate purposes, is a violation of the rules and regulations relative to its supply, and subjects the party offending to fine and deprivation of water.

This Board, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, request the aid of the Metropolitan Police, and earnestly invite the coöperation of the public generally. Extra exertions will be made to detect all persons wasting water, and such fine and penalties as may have been incurred will be rigidly enforced.

Citizens cognizant of any improper use or waste of water are urgently requested to give prompt notice thereof to this Department.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF THOMAS J. SLOAN, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in machine for pointing and threading screw blanks, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of April, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

ja11-law3wF

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1866.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS AND SLEIGH-BELLS—THE balance of fifty sleighs will be sold out to close them out. Pleasure sleighs, all kinds; grocery and business sleds; 1,000 strap bells; second-hand bob-sled.

C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

OWNERS WANTED BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: wolf robe, fur collar, cotton, silver watch, gold chain, blanket, valise and contents, lot harness, lot horse blankets.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 139 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL............$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867............$1,423,923 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent, free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI, RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.

THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANPORTATION CO., Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Banking-house on and after the 10th day of January, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. J. STEVENSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 109 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT, on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th to 31st., both days inclusive.

JAN. 16, 1867.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INS. CO., 3D-AV., CORNER 9TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on the first day of February, 1867.

WM H RIBLET, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

H. GIROUX, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statutes of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.

THEODORE B. STOUT,
PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT,
JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership of A. LANGDON & CO., composed of the undersigned as general and special partners, is dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1866.

A. LANGDON,
J. R. WELLS,
W. A. LATHROP,
G. S. HUTCHINS,
by Gardner R. Colby and E. C. D. Kittredge, his attorneys, } General Partners.
J. S. CHRISTIE,
R. D. LATHROP, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHdraws this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.

(Signed)
M. HERZOG,
S. HERZOG,
S. WOLFF.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

No. 282 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of CONGER, SMITH & HEATH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WALTER M. CONGER withdrawing. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, EUGENE A. HEATH & WM. H. SMITH, under the firm name of HEATH & SMITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm name of THOMAS & BROWN, carpenters and builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The carpentering and building business will hereafter be continued by GEORGE W. BROWN at No. 49½ Grove-st.

JAN. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH

MR. CHARLES COHN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.

COHN, LAZARUS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.

CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of February, 1867, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort McPherson, Nebraska Territory, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Fort McPherson, or from Fort Laramie, Dacotah Territory, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, west of longitude 102 degrees, in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 46 degrees in the Territory of Dacotah, west of longitude 104 degrees in the Territory of Idaho, south of latitude 44 degrees and east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 thirty million (30,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 2 twenty million (20,000,000) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million (8,000,000) pounds, and on Route No. 4 three million five hundred thousand (3,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100) pounds per hundred (100) miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contracter will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 1 $250,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other point for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and
Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Jan. 12, 1867.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Navy-yards at New-York and Boston, on or before the 1st day of April next, the quantities of the different articles specified in the following list; two-thirds to be delivered at New-York and one-third at Boston, viz.:

New Navy Beef, 3,000 barrels, per barrel.
New Navy Pork, 6,000 barrels, per barrel.
Rice, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Dried Apples, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Sugar, 200,000 pounds, per pound.
Tea, 40,000 pounds, per pound.
Coffee, 100,000 pounds, per pound.
Beans, 5,000 bushels, per bushel.
Molasses, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.
Vinegar, 20,000 gallons, per gallon.

Bids will be received for one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths or the whole of the quantities named, and those only will be accepted which are considered for the advantage of the Government.

All the articles contained in the above list must be equal to the navy standard, and pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.

Imported articles will be received in bond, free from duty, and no internal revenue tax will be chargeable upon any of the above articles.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District-Attorney, or Collector of Customs.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner, of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7. 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON,
JAS W. BOOTH, } Committee.
JAN. 7, 1867

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY-STORE.—THE FIXTURES AND four-years' lease of store and dwelling at a great bargain; good location; immediate possession. Apply in store No. 165 Lexington-av., or to S. A. SPENCER, No. 261 Grand-st.

FOR SALE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of the proprietor, the furniture of 14 rooms, suitable for boarding or lodging house, and no charge for the good will profit; rent $1,500 per annum; must be sold to-day. No. 618 6th-av., second door above 36th-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV., CORNER 21ST ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, *at 50 cents each*, under Nitrous Gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDard. Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

DRY GOODS.

TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

A very large and complete assortment at extremely low prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 749 Broadway.

EVENING DRESSES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF THE
LATEST NOVELTIES IN
PLAIN AND TUFTED TARLATANS,
PLAIN AND FIGURED GAZE DE SOIES, GRENADINES, ILLUSIONS, &c., &c.,
Suitable for
BALL AND RECEPTION COSTUME.
NOS. 307, 309, 311 CANAL-ST.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

No. 809 BROADWAY,

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, FRENCH CHINTZES, LINENS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTABLES, FLANNELS, &c.

No. 809 BROADWAY,
Between Eleventh and Twelfth sts.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Will continue to offer this week
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FRENCH MERINOES,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EPINGLINE POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
STRIPED POPLINS,
GRANITE POPLINS,
VALENCIA POPLINS,
ALPACAS, BOMBAZINES AND COBURG CLOTHS.

French Merinoes at 62½c. and upward.

Empress Cloths, all wool, at 56c., sold in October at $1 25.

French Poplins at 65c., sold in October at $1 25.

Epingline Poplins, all silk and wool, at 90c., sold earlier at $1 75.

Black and Colored Alpacas from 25c. per yard upward.

Black and Colored Paramattas from 25c. per yard upward.

Bright Plaid Poplins, double-fold, at 50c., sold earlier at $1.

Striped Poplins at 37½c., sold earlier at 75c.

Silk Plaid Poplins at 44c., sold earlier at 87½c.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

W. K. PEYTON,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
WILL CONTINUE
TO OFFER THIS WEEK
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LINENS, DAMASKS,
NAPKINS, TOWELS,
TICKINGS, CRASHES,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
ALSO,
A full stock of the most approved brands of
SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS,
at greatly reduced prices.

Semper Idem, Lonsdale and Androscoggin.
4-4 Bleached Muslins at 25c. per yard.
Wamsutta Muslins, (the genuine brand,) at 32½c.,
New-York Mills, 37½c.; Amoskeag Muslins, 18c.
Good Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at 12½c., 15c., and up.
Damask Napkins, full size, all linen, at $2 50 per dozen.
Linen Damasks, heavy, at 50c., 60c., 65c. and 75c. per yard.
Real Russia Crashes at 12½c., 14c. and 15c. per yard.

ALSO,
5 cases extra stout 8-4 Sheeting, (bleached,) only 55c. per yard.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND GENTLEMEN'S Lambs' wool and merino Winter undergarments and hosiery, just purchased at auction at a great sacrifice.

Gents' stout merino vests and drawers, only 75c. and 80c. to $1 50 each.

Ladies' stout merino vests and drawers, only 50c., 60c., and 75c. to $1 25 each.

Misses' stout merino vests and drawers, only 50c. and 60c. to 90c. each.

Gents' merino and lambs' wool half-hose, at 20c., 22c. to 30c. per pair.

Ladies' merino and lambs' wool hose, at 20c., 22c. to 30c. per pair.

Misses' merino and lambs' wool hose, only 10c., 12½c., 14c., 18c. and upward.

The prices of most of the above hosiery is less than fifty cents on the dollar of the original value.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

NO. 244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES. BLANKETS.
TREMENDOUS STOCK OF BLANKETS,
in every size, from the small cradle and berth to the large double size, all of which
we are offering
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
COLORED BLANKETS, in all sizes and weights.
HORSE BLANKETS.
A good assortment, from $3 25 upward.
FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING,
TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, TOWELS,
SPREADS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
In fact, everything requisite for bed or table use.
IRON FURNITURE, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., will commence on Monday, Jan. 21,

TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL
their large and varied stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS and CLOAKINGS, by the yard, and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the

MAISON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SELLING OFF.

SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES,
LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer for sale their stock contained in the store, corner of Broadway and Tenth-st., comprising every variety of

STAPLE, FANCY, AND FURNISHING GOODS,
FRENCH AND INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, &c., &c.
AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.

Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.

NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, RIBBON-VELVETS, buttons, braids, jet trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., collars and sets, French corsets and skirts, small wares, combs and brushes and fancy goods, at reduced prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

FURS.

ELEGANT FUR SLEIGH ROBES
and Lap Rugs.
Also,
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FURS,
AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, and 10th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Meade.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

SEWING-MACHINES OF ALL KINDS TO rent and for sale. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 765 Broadway, two doors below 9th-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF DAMAGED RICE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at
ROBERTS' STORES, BROOKLYN,
Between Wall and Fulton streets (near the Wall-st. Ferry,)
(Under Port Warden's Inspection. For account of whom it may concern,)
9,082 BAGS JAVA RICE,
Damaged on voyage—ex ship *Rangoon*.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS
NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23,
at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.

RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, SCARCE PRINTS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—The remainder of the collection of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, N. J. This is one of the choicest collections of this description ever offered for sale. The autographs are particularly fine and desirable; the prints and drawings rare and unique. Among the water colors is a view of Elizabethtown, with a sketch of the original mail-cart and stage-coach to New-York, drawn on the spot by Robertson, 1795; a view of part of Boston, and British ships landing their troops; a sketch of the old Haymarket Theatre, Boston, 1796. Among the illustrated books, "Barlow's Columbiad," 90 extra illustrations; "Cooper's Naval History," with 27 autographs, 52 portraits and 17 views; "Dunlop's American Theatre," with 20 autographs, 94 portraits and 10 other illustrations; "Haydon's Autobiography," 3 vols., 71 autographs and 172 portraits; "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," 3 vols., 10 autographs and 69 portraits; "Mathias' Pursuits of Literature," 18 autographs and 160 portraits, &c., &c., together with many other very rare, valuable and curious books.

Catalogues ready.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer,
LATE SALESMAN WITH E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
SALESROOM NO. 62 LIBERTY-STREET.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.,

BEING THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER.

THEALL & BROTHERS will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 438 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson sts., a very large assortment of rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, curtains and shades, together with a great variety of other goods usually found in a dealer's stock.

Catalogues early on morning of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

Steam Ferry-boat JOHN ADAMS, length, 150 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; engine, 38-9 feet stroke; metal bottom. The above is staunch and tight; engine and boiler in good working order, and can be seen at Hoboken, first Pier north from the ferry.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Jan. 21, 1867, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For full particulars, see catalogues, which can be obtained at the office.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF PROPERTY ON STATE, BEAVER, PEARL, GREENWICH, WATER, JOHN, FRONT AND JACKSON STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 29, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

STATE-ST.—No. 7, running through to No. 16 Pearl-st.

BEAVER-ST.—No. 95, near Wall-st.

GREENWICH-ST.—No. 26, near Morris-st.

PEARL-ST.—No. 272, running through to No. 207 Water-st.; on No. 272 is a four-story new store, 32.9½x166 feet.

PEARL-ST.—Nos. 231, 233 and 235, southwest corner and including No. 118 John-st.

FRONT-ST.—Nos. 343, 345 and 347, northeast corner of Jackson-st., 70x75 feet.

SAMUEL ROGERS,
WM. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
N. P. ROGERS,
Executors and Trustees of the estate of Moses Rogers, deceased.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 30 and 31, at their new and spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large and very fine collection of ancient oil-paintings, including a number of undoubted originals, the property of a well-known connoisseur of this City, selected with great care during the past thirty years, in Europe, Canada and America, and forming probably the finest assemblage of works of art of the old schools ever offered in this country. Particulars will be announced in a few days.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.

61ST-ST.—8 lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF RECEIVERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1st.—Lease of offices in No. 158 Broadway, for three years and three months from 1st February next, with the furniture.

2d.—Three valuable lots on 2d-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

3d.—150 shares Erie Preferred Stock.

4th.—50 shares Park Bank Stock.

5th.—A No. 1 National Bank Fire and Burglar Proof Lillie's Safe—a valuable first-class safe.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Valuable farm at New-Utrecht, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, farm of about 24 acres at New-Utrecht, L. I., being balance of the estate of Tunis Suydam, deceased. Maps at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE NEW-YORK STORE PROPERTY—Nos. 85 and 87 John-st., cor. of Gold-st., JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, the two five-story and cellar brick stores, built in the most perfect manner and of the best materials, each store 29 feet 8½ inches by 99 feet. Maps, &c., at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JAN. 22, at 12 o'clock, the lease, good will, fixtures and stock of a first-class liquor-store and reading-rooms, with restaurant connected, situated at No. 592 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts., next door to Station G Post-office, and at the junction of Broadway and 6th-av. Rent scarcely any.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
DELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
UNITED KINGDOM sails..........MONDAY, Jan. 21
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2
From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $38.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY....Jan. 26
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY....Feb. 2
CITY OF MANCHESTER..WEDNESDAY....Feb. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON....SATURDAY....Feb. 9
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
ALEPPO..........Jan. 30
AEOLA..........Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE
BY THE
ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class..$50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
THERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
The favorite steamships
MORRO CASTLE....ADAMS......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE...........GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2
COLUMBIA........BARTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River,
Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 2.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. CROWELL,
will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. SEHM, Jan. 30.
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
AMERICA, Capt. WAKEMAN, and
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA.

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 25, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:

SIR:
Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow Feb. 2.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.
Apply to C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) on every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM LIGHTER GEN. FRANZ SIGEL; length on deck, 91 feet; beam, 20 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 8 inches. Has two cylinders, 16x16; also a donkey hoisting engine and steam fire pump on board. Apply to J. S. UNDERHILL, at Webb & Bell's shipyard, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1867, trains for Greenbush and Troy, connecting with Northern trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached. Connection for Troy will be made at Greenbush. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Troy with Northern trains.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1867.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the agreements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company having been recognized by the New-York Central Railroad Company, arrangements satisfactory to both companies, for the transaction of their passenger and freight business, have been made.

Passengers will be ticketed and luggage checked on and after 20th inst. as heretofore.

The same will be observed as to freight.
C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 8:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

COAL.

COKE $8 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $9 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 14th-st.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 96 Broadway,
Offer for sale the following first-class residences on 5th-av.: A corner, extra size house and lot on 5th-av., several first-class houses.
On 21st-st., near Broadway, extra size.
On 31st-st., near 5th-av., "furnished" English basement.
On 28th-st., near Broadway.
On 27th-st., near Broadway.
On 32d-st., near Broadway.
On 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.
On 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., "furnished."
On 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
All the above brown-stone fronts.
Also, an elegant high-stoop, brown-stone front on 39th-st., near Madison-av., extra size.
Also, a number of other desirable located house lots.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.
The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,851 New-York Post-office.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 4 Pine-st. West 24th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone..........$30,000
West 31st-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone..22,500
West 43d-st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone..15,000
West 52d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone..26,000
West 42d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone..35,000
West 45th-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone..35,000
West 34th-st., three-story high-stoop brick..13,000
West 53d-st., three-story high-stoop brick..13,000
East 34th-st., three-story high-stoop brick..14,500
East 52d-st., three-story high-stoop brick..11,000

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND,
BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 500 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 200 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.

For terms, &c., apply as above.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.
One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,

Mr. Walter Briggs.
Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, on the Hudson: mansion large; all modern improvements: in perfect order and suitable for Summer or Winter, and well calculated for a family of means and refinement: greenhouses and graperies; the outbuildings are numerous and extensive; about 45 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, with all kinds of fruit, shrubbery, shade and ornamental trees, gravelled roads and walks. The view of the Hudson, surrounding country and neighborhood is unsurpassed; one of the few places of its class for sale in this choice locality, with the furniture, garden and farming utensils; immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Further particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE SEA Island Cotton and Rice Plantation, on Ashepoo River, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 56 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C. Sea Island Cotton and Rice Plantation on the Ashepoo River, near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, containing 1,300 acres of land, 400 acres of high land cleared, 550 acres of rice land under bank, with good landings, and a healthy Summer residence. On the place is a dwelling with outbuildings, stables, barn, overseer's house and good negro quarters. Large crops have been made on these lands, which are of the best quality, and situated at a fine pitch of tide for flowing and drainage.

MUST BE SOLD, AS THE OWNER IS leaving for Europe—The elegant brown-stone front house and stable, with three lots of ground, on southeast corner of First-place and Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, together or separately, the five brick houses and lots on 8th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn, located near Prospect Park. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway, New-York,
Or
S. HONDLOW,
Montague, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VERY desirable gentleman's country seat, containing 242 lots of land, having 200 feet river front on East River, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect; grounds highly improved, with great quantities of rich and varied shrubbery and forest trees; neighborhood good, finely located, only 1,000 feet from steamboat dock, two miles from 34th-st. Ferry, within one mile of 86th-st. Ferry and steamboat from Astoria and Harlem, connecting with the City. Will be sold on favorable terms. If not sold before Feb. 1 will be to let.
For further particulars apply to
EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.,
Under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 50 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.
Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs., some of the most eligibly located lots.
Also lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also lots on the 5th-av., south of the Central Park.
Also lots on the 3d, Lexington, 4th, Madison, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STOY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room, complete, with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED, on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—EARLY POSSESSION, A DESIRable and roomy house; furnished or otherwise; large lot; closets throughout; extension, 12 by 23; all the modern appliances. Seen 10 to 12 and 1 to 8, No. 302 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

A NEAT TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE and two lots of ground, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

$10.000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy.
MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK houses, Nos. 425, 427 and 429 Fulton-av., northwest corner of Adelphi-st.; also Nos. 4 and 6 Doyer-st. Terms easy. THOMAS M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses and lots on Clinton-st., near Degraw-st., Brooklyn; also on Second-place, Brooklyn.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop brick house, No. 97 Lexington-av., furnished or unfurnished. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN-BUILT THREE-story brick house No. 214 East 32d-st.; lot 19x99 feet. In best order; gas, water, &c. For terms, apply to JOHN BENTO & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—THE furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; possession at once. May be seen from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT OF ABOUT 58x100 on University-place, suitable for a piano-forte salesroom, &c. Terms easy. The old buildings will pay interest. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.—A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR SALE—This well-known hotel, with furniture, &c. Inquire of JAMES WEST, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS STORE IN PEARL-st., near Wall, with two fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF GROUND ABOUT 100 feet square, within half a mile of the water, in this City, below 10th-st. Address Post-office Box No. 1,106, with location and lowest cash price.

WANTED TO PURCHASE PROPERTY in the 5th and 8th Wards in the City of New-York.
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.

NEW METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK BUILDING, [illegible] 7th-st.—The SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of this building will be rented, and possession given on the 1st of May next. It is elegantly arranged, [illegible] stone, white marble and iron, and [illegible] equaled by very few in the City. The bank will occupy the first floor and a Safe Deposit Company the basement. The three floors to rent are not yet divided by partition, and if taken for a term of years the wishes of the tenant will be consulted in this respect. The security, heating, lighting and ventilating arrangements are of the best kind, and the protection from damage by fire is complete. The building is 40 feet front on the avenue, and 74 feet deep on 7th-st., affording an open view of both 3d and 4th avs. for some distance. It is believed that the stories to rent have advantages for the safe-keeping of valuable paintings presented by no other building in New-York, and that the adaptation of the upper story to the use and purposes of the higher order of artists in paintings or design will be acknowledged. The location of this building is high, healthy and commanding, and in one of the most promising portions of our City. For further information and terms apply to F. W. ENDS, No. 131 Front-st.; ALLEN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st.; or ISAAC T. SMITH, at the bank now located in the Cooper Institute, opposite the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS STORE TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—The elegant, new and desirable store, consisting of first floor, basement and sub-basement, Nos. 88 and 90 Leonard-street, but one door west of Broadway, at present occupied by Allen Brothers. It has a front of about 40 feet, and is about 100 feet deep, situated in the best business locality in New-York, with a superb light on every floor. It is the most commodious and desirable store of its size offered for rent in this City between Chambers and Canal sts. Possession given Feb. 1 or sooner. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING-house Nos. 419 and 421 Fulton-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn, fitted up and stocked with a good selection of house furnishing goods, fancy goods, notions, &c., the present occupant going into the wholesale. This being the best stand and doing the best paying retail trade in the city, is an excellent opportunity for a small capitalist. Apply on the premises, or to BALDWIN & SON, Agents, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. Stock and fixtures at valuation. Lease over four years.

TO RENT IN YONKERS—WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of the depot, and in a fine neighborhood, a choice small three-story house, neatly furnished; would be rented low until May 1, 1867, to a desirable tenant, and can be had for one or more years at a fair price. Apply at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST FEBRUARY next, 15 months' unexpired lease of house No. 58 Park-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts., in complete order; none but principals need apply. For terms and permit to see the house, apply to
J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HAVERSTRAW, Rockland County, the store and dwelling attached to the same, formerly occupied by Messrs. De Noyelles & Gurnee, being a first-class stand for business for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 387 3d-av.

ROOM TO RENT.—A SUNNY, WARM AND in every respect desirable front room, at No. 33 East 24th-st., near the Fifth-avenue Hotel, to rent to gentlemen; reference. Terms moderate.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A FEW SINGLE gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 40 Beach-st., opposite St. John's Park. Table boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE for a single gentleman; convenient to bath-room. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, FRONT, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—IN THE CITY, ROOMS, WITH board, for gentleman, wife, three children and nurse; a full floor preferred. Address W., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

$7 FOR SINGLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; rooms without, $3; transient board $1 50 per day and lodgings, at Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson, corner of St. Johns Park.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on second floor, and single rooms, to let with board, at No. 385 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY COMPEtent and respectable English Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; country preferred; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer, and a neat, economical and respectful servant, highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook; willing to assist in washing; understands the cooking of meats, game, soups, pastry, &c.; good City reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, no objections to a private boarding-house; good reference; can be seen for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERMAID and nurse, with excellent reference, a situation in a private family, or wait on a lady who boards; sews neatly; quick with the needle; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble French Protestant woman, as nurse; understands the care of children thoroughly; is a good sewer; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 20 West 13th-st., till engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored woman as cook and to assist in the washing; understands plain cooking thoroughly. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands family cooking, soups, game and pastry; would do washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Call at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at Mr. McNichol's, No. 25 East 12th-st., or address M., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR coachman by a young man; is quite competent to take either or both positions; will go anywhere; unexceptionable City references. Address, for three days, GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; will be found willing to do anything he may be called upon to do; is highly recommended. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE EVENINGS are disengaged, and who writes an excellent hand, desires copying or writing. Address A. B. S., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOman to do general housework in a small family; must be a good bread maker and plain cook; a good home for the right person. Address for two days, L. S., Box No. 3,919 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 16 YEARS OLD, WHO writes well, quick and correct at figures, for market purposes; a Protestant preferred, with good references; wages $5 per week. Inquire at No. 80 West 13th-st., basement, between 12 and 1 P. M. Monday.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman, to help care for two children and sew; must have good City references from her last place. Inquire Monday, Jan. 21, at No. 109 West 43d-st.

AGENTS FOR BARTLETT'S SEWING-MACHINES.—Wanted, a few thoroughly reliable and responsible business men, competent to act as general agents and control territory that will be allotted them. Address J. W. BARTLETT, Patentee, Principal Office, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at Carpenter's Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers and girls lately landed.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE RHUS WINE, MADE FROM the fruit of the Rhus Glabrum, (Letters patent secured to E. G. Holland, May 29, 1866,) has from its dietetic properties superior healing and tonic powers. Sold by CASWELL, MACK & CO., corner of 24th-st. and Fifth-av. Hotel.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FRIENDS OF THE Bankrupt Bill now before Congress are requested to meet at Room No. 14 Astor House, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 4 P. M., to take such action as will tend to remove the impression that an indifference exists as to its passage by Congress at the present session.
C. A. S.—B. S.

CORN HUSKED RAPIDLY AND SUCcessfully by the new machinery, daily on exhibition at No. 87 Broadway. State rights for sale.
FRANK FULLER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
It is respectfully announced that on
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
the performance will be for the
BENEFIT
OF THE
FAMILIES OF THE SEAMEN
who were lost in the late
OCEAN YACHT RACE,
on which occasion Mr. Lester Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear in the successful comic drama entitled

"OURS!"

Which will also be presented
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes.
The combination of
NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS
comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, near 8th-st.
LAST BENEFIT
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
The Committee beg to announce that Messrs. LEWIS BAKER and MARK SMITH, proprietors of the popular New-York Theatre, having generously tendered their house for a performance in aid of the above-mentioned fund, the LAST MATINEE will be given at their Theatre, on TUESDAY next, Jan. 22,
On which occasion Tom Taylor's celebrated comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP
will be performed, with the following excellent cast:
Capt. Hawksley..........Mr. GEO. JORDAN.
John Mildmay..........Mr. LEWIS BAKER.
Mr. Potter..........Mr. MARK SMITH.
Dunbilk..........Mr. W. L. JAMISON.
Langton..........Mr. WM. CHAPMAN.
Markham..........Mr. C. NEWTON.
Jessup..........Mr. WILLIAMS.
Gimlet..........Mr. E. F. TAYLOR.
Mrs. Sternhold..........Miss FANNY MORANT.
(By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Mrs. Mildmay..........Miss SAIDEE COLE.
To be followed by the capital musical farce of
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE.
Mr. Peter White..........Mr. WM. GOMERSAL.
Frank Pepper..........Mr. ROCKWELL.
(By kind permission of Lester Wallack, Esq.)
Major Pepper..........Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Mrs. Peter White..........Mrs. WM. GOMERSAL.
Widow White..........Miss SAIDEE COLE.
Kitty..........Miss ALICIA MANDEVILLE.
Doors open at 12½; performance commences at 1½.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1.
Box office now open.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EIGHTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
MONDAY, JAN. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MESSRS. G. & R. H. ATWATER,
On which occasion the following brilliant array of talent will assist:
Miss NETTIE STERLING, the celebrated Contralto.
Mr. W. J. HILL, the favorite Tenor.
Mr. SCHMITZ, Horn Soloist.
Mr. HEINDL, Flute and Zither Soloist.
Mr. EBEN, Flute Soloist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his
FULL ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

LECTURES.

LECTURE NOTICE.

The meeting of the Friends of Impartial Suffrage is postponed to MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at Cooper Institute.
Doors open at 7. Meeting to commence at 8. Admission 25 cents.
Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Ex-Gov. HAMILTON FISH, Gen. BUTLER and others will be present to address the meeting.

COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES.

In the Presbyterian Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. Dr. Burchard's, MONDAY EVENING, Jan 21. The second in a course of four. By Rev. E. O. EWER, D. D. Subject—*The Yosemite Valley.* Commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 30 cents.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
GEORGE CHRISTY EVERY NIGHT.
First appearance of
BILLY SHEPPARD and JOHN COLLINS,
the great California and Australian favorites.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVered by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:
TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*
MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*
MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*
TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, *Times* Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.

The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

A LECTURE—"AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS"—will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs. on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21 at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

A. A. FAVARGER'S EXPLANATIONS of his mode of teaching French take place to-day at 11 o'clock at No. 9 University-place, and at 3 o'clock at the Packer Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies: military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AT NO. 609 BROADWAY—MESSRS. DOLBEAR have opened new private rooms intended especially for gentlemen who desire practical instruction in book-keeping, business writing, arithmetic, &c. Those who enter this week secure private seats for day or evening without extra charge.

A FRENCH LAWYER AND HIS DAUGHter (18 years of age and educated in one of the best schools of Paris) desire to give lessons in the French language and literature. References. Apply at No. 107 West 12th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—TOWNSEND'S Commercial Academy, No. 260 Bowery. Private instruction, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, &c. Rooms for ladies; no classes.

FRENCH CONVERSATION TAUGHT BY a well-educated lady from Paris, in classes or private. Apply to or address MLLE. G., Bancroft House.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED THROUGHout the country to report vacancies and take positions in schools and academies. For teachers or positions address the National Teachers' Institute, No. 532 Broadway, RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT to take the entire charge of children, wishes a situation as nursery governess; references unexceptionable. Address Miss T. A. B., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage.
A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,

Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 30 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary square-cornered cards, common sort. Wholesale at the manufactory, SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' NEW-YORK SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Office for receiving dry goods, clothing, &c., No. [illegible] Broad-st. For other provisions, &c., HARRIS, GAINES & CO., No. 15 Whitehall-st. Donations are earnestly solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of the great American Drama, which creates such
UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT,
and in which the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD,
appears in her original personation of
TOPSY. TOPSY. TOPSY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7 3-4
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in 5 Acts, 18 Tableaux, and with all its
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,
CURIOSITIES FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE under contribution; and this establishment now contains more and rarer wonders than were ever collected in the Museum lately burned.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.
GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD,
FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 850,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In active preparation a
MAGNIFICENT, RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL SPECTACULAR, ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, in which the LIVING WILD ANIMALS will be conspicuously displayed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.
GRAND BENEFIT MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 1 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF MANAGER J. W. LINGARD.

STEINWAY HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce to the public of New-York that he will give the last Concert of his season of 1866-7 on
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock,
on which occasion the following artists will appear:

Mme. PAREPA,	Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,	Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,	Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON,	Mr. G. W. COLBY,

Mr. THEO. THOMAS and full Orchestra.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway; Rullman's Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall. The sale of tickets will commence this morning.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE,

No. 514 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
By general request, the second time,
THE MAGIC FLUTE.
TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
Seats can be secured daily from 9 till 4 o'clock, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

HARTZ' TEMPLE OF MYSTERY.

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway,
THIS EVENING, at 8, 133d SEANCE.
M. HARTZ, the Illusionist.
THE BASKET TRICK, THE GOBLIN HEAD,
and new wonders and miracles will be introduced.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. Matinee Saturday at 2. The Chickering Piano is used at these seances.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET TROUPE, under the sole direction of Mlle. KELLIPANTE. THE ONLY LEON, Premier danseuse assoluta; Mlle. NELSE SEYMOURGALI, Mlle. ALLENALINA, Mlle. PRICINI, and imported gentle Coryphees.
Seats secured six days in advance.

UNION HALL, BROADWAY AND 23D-ST.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD,
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Open every evening at 7; commence at 7½. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock; doors open 2½.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,

NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.
A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
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Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

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PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.
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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for children, ladies, gentlemen. Lessons every day; all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

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PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
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The best and most complete in use.
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THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 8¼.

EDWIN BOOTH
AS
ROMEO.
(LAST TIME.)
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear, for the last time, in his grand role of
ROMEO,
in Shakespeare's play of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET..........Mme. METHUA SCHELLER
MERCUTIO..........Mr. BARTON HILL
And a powerful cast.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22,
HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—RICHARD III.
THURSDAY EVENING—HAMLET.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers,
Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
Enthusiastic success of the
RICHINGS
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21,
commences the second week of one of the most signally successful seasons of
GRAND OPERA
ever given in this City, with Balfe's famous opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY, Jan. 22,
only repetition of the successful opening opera of the season,
MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX.
MACBETH.
Macbeth..........W. H. WHALLEY
Lady Macbeth..........Miss FANNY HERRING
The piece cast with the full company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—14TH-ST.—COMEDIE.

TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 22,
LE VOYAGE DE MONS. PERRICHON.
Comedy in four acts, by Labiche.
NEXT SATURDAY—PARIS LA NUIT. Play in five acts.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

HAMLET TESTIMONIAL.

WINTER GARDEN, TUESDAY, Jan. 22.
Reserved seats for sale at the Railroad and Theatre Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel.
H. M. ADAMS, Agent.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

VALENTINE VOUSDEN

THE GREAT POLYNATIONAL MIMIC,
WILL BE ABLE TO APPEAR IN HIS
UNITY OF NATIONS
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT,
CLINTON HALL, (OPERA HOUSE,) ASTOR-PLACE.

N. Y. HARMONIC SOCIETY.—GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO MR. WILLIAM WILD, Librarian to Society fourteen years, at STEINWAY'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1867, for which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services:
Miss Maria Brainerd, soprano; Miss C. V. Hutchings, alto; Miss Ella Meyer, alto; Miss Emma Thursley, soprano; Miss Matilda E. Toedt, violinist; Mr. George Simpson, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. G. W. Morgan, organist. Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE, Pianist.
Mr. HOMER BARTLETT, Pianist.
E. M. CONNOLLY, Pianist and Organist to the Society.
F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
TICKETS $1.
To be had at the music stores and piano warerooms of Decker & Co., No. 419 Broome-st., and F. S. Berry, No. 593 Broadway. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

The Thirty-eighth Annual Ball of the late Volunteer Fire Department will take place at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1867. Tickets $5 each, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's ticket, $2; to be procured as usual of the officers or any member of the Committee.

The proceeds, as heretofore, will be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of our deceased associates, who nobly sacrificed their lives in striving to protect the lives and property of their fellow-citizens.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 502 Broadway.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Secretary, No. 146 Pearl-st.
A. J. DELATOUR, Treasurer, No. 25½ Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

IF YOU HAVE A SLIGHT COUGH, DON'T neglect it, but go at once to P. B. KNAPP & CO. and get a bottle of their
VEGETABLE COUGH BALSAM.
Sold at No. 362 Hudson-st., near King, and by druggists generally.
It will cure you.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND CERTAIN and speedy relief by calling on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, where they will find a true friend and competent adviser. Consultations strictly confidential.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and which no other will accomplish. $1 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY IN THE STORM.

Quiet Streets—The Discomforts of Car Travel—The Rivers and the Ferries—The Trains on the New-Jersey Railroad—The Storm Last Night—Supposed Loss of a Pilot Boat.

In the earlier portion of the day, yesterday, the air was mild—that is, comparatively so, for it was still cold enough to preserve crispness to the underlying snow even at noon. The sun was shut out from us all day by the dull leaden haze overhead—a snow-storm in suspension. The thermometer at sunset indicated 20 degrees. The long icicles of the day before hung undisturbed from window-frames and shutters, unless where attacked by heat from within doors. The streets were remarkably quiet. What with the snow embargo and the vigilant police, with their nether eye on the liquor stores, there was but little to tempt the swaggerers of the foot-paths out of doors. Good church-going people might have continued their prayers all the way home from worship without a distracting thought, so free were the streets from those scenes of early drunkenness and blaspheming rowdyism too frequent on ordinary Sundays in many portions of the City. Shortly after sunset, as threatened, the snow began to fall, giving promise of another heavy storm.

THE CAR TRAFFIC.

On Sunday night the rush upon the City cars was productive of much discomfort to all who were unfortunate enough to live up town, and to have to use this plebeian method of getting home. On the Third-avenue line it was not merely a jam, such as has been frequently described before, but such a fearful crush as to make the trip extremely perilous to all women and many of the other sex. The passengers actually lay upon each other, and those who had secured seats were, if anything, the worst off, as they had to bear the greatest weight. Conductors had in a great measure to trust to the honesty of their passengers, and their ability to get to their pockets to pay their fares. This continued on this line from the close of business hours until midnight, and on all the other lines matters were about the same. Saturday always brings more people—women especially—down town, and it is not unusual to see cars on ordinary occasions much crowded on the evening of that day. This understood, when one-half the cars only are running, the state of things thus given rise to can be accounted for. How many pockets the light-fingered fraternity succeeded in getting "through" we shall probably hear in a day or two, although we rather think that the riding was so dense as to exclude even these operators. The route by this line is clear through to Harlem, having been interrupted one day only, (Thursday,) the first day of the storm. The snow had to be removed by gangs of men with shovels, and kept clear of drift by their continued exertions. The Eighth-avenue line has been blocked from Sixty-fourth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street since Thursday; being much exposed to the drifts, it has been found impossible up to the present to clear it through. The Second-avenue line is the only one running the full length of the island which kept open throughout the storm, the dummies running regularly from the Sixty-third-street depot to Harlem. Since the completion of the double track on this line last month, the trips from Sixty-third-street north are much more frequent and regular, and that distance is made in twenty minutes, being a saving in the running time of over fifteen minutes in the sixty-four blocks, as the horse time is about two blocks to a minute. The horses on the line are noticeably superior, the Company evidently having in view the preservation of their reputation of making the speediest trips along the island. We notice that a bill was presented a few days since extending the tracks of this Company to Chambers-street and Broadway, the passing of which will be a great convenience to the residents of the eastern portion of the City, this important line being the only one running that has not a terminus at or near the City Hall. All steps in the direction of removing the fearful crush and discomfort of every kind to which the travelers by the Third-avenue route are subjected will be warmly welcomed, especially by those who live up town on the eastern side, and to whom the annoyances are of twice-a-day occurrence. It is stated that the snow-storm so far has cost the Railroad Companies of the City $30,000, in loss of fares and additional wages paid for road cleaning, &c., &c. On the Third and Fourth avenue lines much of the snow had to be carted off. And the Second-avenue Railroad people had to clear their way with shovels through such narrow streets, which were completely blocked up, as Chrystie, Allen, Oliver and portions of Pearl.

All the snow-bound trains on the New-Jersey Railroad were extricated during Saturday night and proceeded to their destination. The track being once more clear, the Philadelphia and Washington trains left Jersey City last evening at the usual time.

THE FERRIES.

The rivers on either side of the City presented the same congealed condition yesterday that they did the day previous. Fortunately it was Sunday. Hence thousands of people that cross the ferries week days could congratulate themselves on not being obliged to take their accustomed trip till Monday morning. Throughout the day the weather was cold, and the thaw which had been anticipated from the comparatively mild state of the atmosphere Saturday night proved by no means a reality. All along the edge of the rivers the piers and slips furnished a quaint and curious spectacle. Clinging to the wood work were huge masses of ragged ice, while in the slips tier upon tier of the frozen sea held absolute possession, and bid defiance to any force that might be employed to dislodge it.

THE WILLIAMSBURGH LINES.

The boats running from Grand and Houston streets were compelled to discontinue their trips Saturday night. The South-street boats managed to make trips at long intervals until 8 o'clock, when they too found it advisable to go into snug quarters. Yesterday morning, when the tide began to ebb, the boats were again put into active service. The greatest inconvenience is experienced when the tide is on the flood, because then the ice is borne along in thick, wide, unbroken fields, but on its return it appears to come in a loose, fragmentary shape, rendering it less difficult for the boats to make a passage through. The Williamsburgh boats did not make regular trips any time during the day; in fact, it was hardly necessary for them to do so, for the reason that few people cared about crossing. The South-seventh-street boat at about noon endeavored to cross into the New-York slip, but after several ineffectual attempts to crush or override the ice-barrier which had formed near the bridge, it succumbed to circumstances and made its way into the Bridge-street slip where the passengers were safely landed. The Hunter's Point and Peck-slip boats did not ply any time during the day. A written notice on the gate informed the public that they could reach Hunter's Point by taking the Thirty-fourth-street Ferry. This was cheering intelligence, especially to those who did not relish the freezing process attendant upon a long ride in a street car.

BROOKLYN FERRIES.

The boats on the Fulton-street line kept up the communication between the two cities with a fair show of regularity. The pilots seem to understand their business, and the chances of the boats being caught in the ice and floated a long distance up or down the river, as they were during the first two days of the embargo, are considerably lessened. The long line of a hundred or more drays, carriages, teams and vehicles of various description was waiting at midnight on Saturday to cross over to the Brooklyn side had disappeared by 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The carriages that crossed during the day were restricted to a small number.

The Wall-street Ferry closed its gates Saturday night, but yesterday the boats were again set to work, although but few trips were made. There is never much travel on this line Sundays, and yesterday the passengers were limited to a very small number.

On the South Ferry the boats ran as usual and made good time. No incidents occurred during the day worthy of special mention, yesterday, as on previous days. The pilots exhibited a good degree of skill in navigating the boats so as to avoid contact with the more prominent cakes of ice, and a compulsory visit to the immediate vicinity of Governor's Island.

The Hamilton-avenue boats did not venture out the entire day. They had rather a severe time of it Saturday, and the managers, doubtless, considered that a sufficient reason for giving them a day of quiet.

THE STATEN ISLAND BOATS

from the South Ferry piers have not been delayed beyond a half hour or so. Unlike the boats that ply across the rivers, they have a better chance for making trips without encountering heavy masses of ice. They have more sea room, and can easily escape running into a field by making a circuit either to the right or left. Although the bay is the grand receiver of all the floating contents of the two rivers, yet its extended space admits of harboring the ice, and at the same time affording numerous clear spaces through which vessels can pass without serious detriment.

THE JERSEY CITY FERRIES.

On the Courtlandt-street line the boats ran regularly on good average time. The same may be said of the lines having a terminus further up town. The inconvenience of making a landing readily] and promptly was about all that the passengers were called upon to endure. The Hoboken boats were also running throughout the day. The boats on the North River have a decided advantage over those on the East River. No matter in what condition the tide may be in the former, the ice does not choke up the passage with that irresistible force which is observed in the opposite stream. Taking all things into consideration, the ferry boats on the different lines did quite as well as could be expected, in the absence of a boat constructed for the express purpose of cutting and plowing a track through the icy impediment. Although none of the boats have been dangerously damaged, yet it is deemed that the injuries to some are of such a nature as to render it necessary to place them under repairs at no distant day.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A PILOT-BOAT.

The pilot-boat *Francis Perkins*, not having been heard from for the past three days, is supposed to have been lost. The men on the pilot-boat *Jane* report that, on Friday last, while off the lightship, during the severe storm, a collision occurred between a steamer and another vessel, and they are apprehensive that the *Francis Perkins* was the unfortunate vessel. They also state that all the pilots had been taken off, and she was left in charge of the boatman and assistants. The fact of her not making her appearance when the pilots were taken off, adds to the fears entertained for her safety.

THE STORM LAST NIGHT.

Another snow storm set in about 6 o'clock last evening, causing considerable difficulty to the City railroad cars in making their trips. The streets were almost deserted at an early hour, and few persons were found abroad that were not absolutely compelled to be out. The thermometer marked 18°, and a strong wind set in from the northeast, causing the snow on some of the thoroughfares to drift across the railroad tracks. At a late hour the snow was still falling in heavy flakes.

Most of the mails arrived last night, though some are still missing.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.

Address of Dr. Howe at the Meeting of Citizens at the Chamber of Commerce.

On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a meeting of citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets, for the purpose of considering the best means of conveying aid to the wives and children of the Cretans who are now engaged in a struggle for liberty. The meeting was called to order by Mr. **Prosper M. Wetmore**, who nominated Mayor **Hoffman** for Chairman, and Mr. **Charles K. Tuckerman** for Secretary.

Mayor **Hoffman** on taking the chair addressed a few remarks to the meeting, and said that he considered the purposes of the meeting just and reasonable, and he thought the American people would cheerfully aid the struggling Cretans in their efforts to secure independence and protection for the faith they professed.

The Secretary then read the address of the General Assembly of Crete to the President of the United States.

The Chairman then invited Dr. S. G. **Howe**, of Boston, as one of those who had been intimately connected with the earlier movements in the United States in favor of the Cretans, to address the meeting. Dr. **Howe** spoke as follows:

Gentlemen: We are called together by a cry of distress from women and children. It comes from a land whose name awakens a thrill of interest in every man of gentle blood and culture. These women and children have fled from the bloody scourge which is sweeping the Greeks of Crete from the Island of Minos, from the very plains which lie under the shadow of Mount Ida, the birth-place of Jupiter. They are now, for the most part, huddled together on the shores of the island, or of the main which encircles the beautiful gulf of "sea-born Salamis," on "fair Equia's isle," at old Megara, at sacred Eleusina, in Attica; aye, in the very "eye of Greece," at Athens, and under the old walls of the Acropolis. Two practical questions arise. First, can we really help them? Second, why go so far away to give help when so much is needed nearer home? First, we can succor and save them. What your fathers and mothers did 40 years ago you can do far better now, for you have far greater means. An eye-witness is the best evidence, and you will pardon me, therefore, if I allude to what I have seen and known in my long and intimate relations with Greece. It was my good fortune to share in that bloody and dreadful war of seven years, which ended in the liberation of Greece from the clutches of Turkey. I saw its brightest and its darkest years. At one time the Greeks had got possession of all the open country of Greece proper, and the adjoining islands, and driven the Turks fairly out of the field. Then came a vast and well-organized army from Egypt; such an army as is now ravaging Crete. Those Egyptians swept over the plains like a horde of loosened demons. The Greeks fled with their wives and children to the mountains, which everywhere intersect Peloponessus, and thence carried on a guerrilla war. I saw from those mountains the smoke of the burning towns and villages as the demons ravaged them with fire and sword. They ransacked and pillaged, pulled down the houses and the churches. They cut down and burned the groves of olives and oranges and lemons; and they tore up the very grapevines that nothing could grow. They left no green thing in their bloody track. They gave no quarter to captives; they slew all the men and children whom they could catch; they mutilated their bodies, and violated the women; and they galloped about with noses and ears of slain victims hanging at their saddle-bows. It was one of those barbarous, bloody and ruthless invasions of which Peloponessus had suffered from the many hordes which have swept over her since old Sparta lost her dominion; thousands and tens of thousands of women and children took refuge in the mountains, living in the caverns, under the lee of rocks, under rude sheds on blankets, seeking shelter anyhow, while the men kept up a harassing guerrilla war, holding only a few fortified places. The same thing is going on upon a smaller scale to-day in Crete. The sufferings of these people were very great. They had brought but few provisions from their homes, and these were soon exhausted. Many were forced to eat mountain snails, and sorrel, and herbs of any kind; and wo to dog, or cat or donkey that strayed within their reach. Some supplies were sent in from various European countries, and a little from the United States, but utterly insufficient. It became a question, therefore, of how long they could live on Nebuchadnezzar's diet, and the answer was plain—not long, although they thought not of surrender. I came home to America, therefore, and appealed to your fathers and mothers to send them aid. I went through the length and breadth of your beautiful State, and the people answered generously. They sent in flour and beef and pork, and the women made up tens of thousands of garments. I went back in one of the ships, and a gentleman whom I now see before me, Dr. T. D. Russ, volunteered to go in another. He was a young and gallant man then, but he has grown old in doing good, and proved by his labors in various fields of philanthropy that the promise of his early life was not a vain one. The first cargo that reached Greece from this country was, if I recollect rightly, the *Tontine*, from Philadelphia; but unfortunately some of her cargo fell into wrong hands, because those who carried it did not know the country and the people. I had better luck. I knew the country and the hiding-places of the people, and sending the cargo to convenient points, let it be known that food and clothing could be had without money and without price. The news flew swifter than the fiery cross of the Highlanders. Then came trooping down from their hiding-places and fortresses in the mountains, men and women, wan and hungry, and ragged and foot-sore. They hastily mixed the corn meal with water, and ate. They filled themselves with food. They put on, as well as they could, the strange clothes; most of these were shirts, drawers and petticoats for little children, (your mothers hearts yearned for these,) and so the Greek women had to tack several of these together to make one large enough to cover themselves. They filled their bags with provisions; they took bundles of clothes for their children, and wended their way back to their retreats, their bellies full of food, and their hearts full of courage and hope. Other distributions followed, and permanent depots were opened. The immediate effect was great; many lives were saved; hunger was appeased; suffering, and even epidemics, were stayed. But the remote and moral effect was marvelous. Here was proof positive of the good will of men in a foreign land; not resolutions and addresses, but food and clothing; not sympathy, but hard-tack; not poetry, but beef and pork. The rumors thereof went to every part of the country, and gave to men new courage, and to women fresh hope. I say deliberately, for I was there to the end, that those American contributions did more than any one thing to enable the Greeks to struggle on until the allied Powers of England, France and Russia were driven to interference by the outraged sense of humanity of their people, who could not tolerate the longer continuance of such a barbarous attempt of a Mohammedan power to subjugate a Christian people. An accident brought on the great sea fight at Navarino, and the utter destruction of the Turkish and Egyptian fleet. This virtually secured the independence of Greece; for had the allied fleet sailed away, the Greeks, masters at sea, would have soon starved the Egyptians into submission, for they had themselves destroyed all the means of supply in the country. In all this long and bloody war the Cretans had borne a gallant part. They not only freed most of their island from the Turks, and kept the flag of the cross flying on the mountains and on the ramparts of Ganatusa, but they fought side by side with the Greeks on the main, and everywhere proved to be good soldiers and wise counselors. Their island was the most important of all the islands of the Levant; it was and it is what Cuba is to the West Indies. Judge, then, the thrill of anguish and indignation when the allied Powers, taking advantage of the "untoward event" at Navarino, did not only suppress the Republican Government of Greece and put a sprig of Bavarian royalty on the throne, supported afterward by French bayonets, (as another sprig has been supported in Mexico,) but they cruelly handed Crete over to the tender mercies of her old and ruthless enemy. After having borne all those outrages and wrongs which Christian subjects—slaves rather—are sure to bear when living remote from the Turkish capital and out of sight of the Porte, they have revolted. After gallant resistance the men have been obliged, as their fathers were, to fly to the mountains, and send their women and children to other islands and to the main. Those women and children now stretch out their hands for help from those whose fathers and mothers helped their fathers and mothers. Shall they do so in vain? Now for the second practical question. Granted that these women and children are sorely stricken, and by suffering, why select them as a special object of charity? Help all in God's name, send succour to the suffering everywhere, but to these for several reasons. 1. They are Christians; they are sufferers in what is really a war between Christianity and Mohammedanism. On the battle flag of the Egyptians lowers the baleful crescent; on the blue flag of the Cretans gleams the white cross. For the love of him whose love and mercy it typifies, help the wives and children of those who so bravely uphold it. If they can but uphold it a little longer you will see that blessed symbol of your religion flying on all the beautiful isles of the Levant, and displacing the crescent from Rhodes, from Samos, from Cyprus, from famous Mitylene, from martyred Scio and from all of old Greece; aye! from Mount Pindus and where "high Olympus's lofty tops arise," down to where flows broad Hellespont; across which you will live to see the last Turkish horde retreating as ignominiously as

"When Persia's baffled monarch fled."

2. Help the women and children of the Cretans, because they are waging what is really a war of ideas. The darkness of despotism, the brutishness of slavery, the degradation of ignorance, have been too long tolerated in the Levant. This is a struggle to drive them out—they and their upholders—out of their last lurking corners in Eastern Europe; to substitute the Cross for the Crescent, marriage for polygamy, law for license. The Cretans represent liberal ideas and republic institutions, for the Greeks are all liberal and republican in their tendencies, and no number of foreign princes held upon a throne over them can make them otherwise.

3. Help the women and children of the Cretans, because you not only feed the hungry, and clothe the naked, but you uphold a cause which, if successful, will open the whole of the Levant and the shores of Asia Minor to a development of commercial wealth and activity which may outstrip that of old Tyre and Sidon. The Greeks are in the East what the New-Englanders or New-Yorkers (for crack a New-Yorker and you find a New-Englander) are in the West. The Greeks, who are the New-Englanders of the East, are sure to have a large share of that commerce, if they do not entirely control it. If this contest is successful it will greatly confirm and extend the power of Greece—a truly commercial country by position and the character of the people. It will bring under the flag of the Cross at least another million of active, earnest, progressive, commercial people, now resident abroad. You have already their good-will and sympathy. By more help in this, their second and sore hour of trial, you will greatly strengthen those ties. But I am touching a matter in which you are able to teach me; because when a new and broad field of commerce is opened, you know better than anybody else how to go in, and by fair means obtain a large share of it for yourself and your country, and for the commercial prosperity of the world. A word for the general character of the people. Having spent years enough with them to become as one of them; speaking their tongue; wearing their dress, and seeing them in all the relations of life, I may speak it with more confidence. As with individuals, so with races, the basis of character is in the stock; its manifestations vary according to the training. The degree of vital force and mental power is inherent and essential; the virtues and vices are accidental. The Greeks come of the best stock, and it has had vitality enough to dominate, rather than be dominated by, the various foreign elements which have been mingled with it, at least in all the mountain regions. They have been to school four hundred years under a Turkish master, and have proved the sharpest scholars he had, learning best to evade his brute force and iron grip by quick wit and by deceit. Look at two facts. For centuries the Turks held reviews of children every four years and selected the finest boys of tender age and tore them forever from their families. They circumcised them and brought them up as Mussulmen and soldiers. The best blood in the old army of Janissaries was Greek blood. Look at another fact. If a Greek maiden gave promise of beauty, the parents were in constant dread of her attracting the eye of some Turkish officer, who would by force or fraud possess her. It was not uncommon for mothers to smootch the faces of their girls when they went out of doors. I might give thousands of other facts to show the nature of the dreadful and degrading yoke under which they are governed. They manifested all that quicker wit, that sensibility, that vitality which inheres in the stock; but grafted on to it the effect of their training. They acquired all the vice of slavery; but in degree as they escaped immediate contact with the Turks, they showed their virtues. I found among the peasantry, and especially the mountaineers, as much honesty, hospitality, industry, as among any people of the same degree of culture I have ever met; and more of chastity among women and of temperance among men. It is the same with commercial Greeks. With the Turks, craft and deceit were the only weapons they could use, and they became proficient in both. But away from under the yoke they rise erect and stand up as men. Witness the Greek merchants of the few islands merely tributary but not interfered with by the Turks, as Hydra and Spetzia, as their Midulis, Tombazis and other families, produced men of great ability and sterling integrity. Witness the Greek merchants, freed from the yoke of oppression, and growing up to well-earned wealth and high standing among the merchant princes of the great commercial cities of the world. Doubt it not, Greek blood will tell. As it has made the people excel in deceit and other vices born of slavery, it will make them excel in virtues born of freedom. But, be the character of the people what it may, those who now appeal to you are women and children. Be merciful, be generous, and all good things shall be multiplied to you.

The following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, were then offered by Mr. J. H. **Choate**:

Resolved, That the address, to which we have listened, of the Greek inhabitants of the Island of Crete to the President of the United States is the appeal of a suffering Christian people to the whole people of this Republic, and demands at our hands the utmost sympathy and the most prompt aid in this the hour of their dire distress.

Resolved, That apart from all political considerations, we are bound by the common claims of humanity and Christian charity to inaugurate in this place such measures as will give the most immediate and effective relief to the Christian people of the Island of Crete.

Resolved, That for this purpose this meeting appoint a Committee, to consist of the following-named citizens of New-York: E. D. Morgan, J. T. Hoffman, Geo. Bancroft, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams, Wm. M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Henry Grinnell, John K. Hackett, Cyrus W. Field, Robert B. Minturn, Robert L. Kennedy, James K. Place, Robert L. Cutting, Theodore Roosevelt, Royal Phelps, J. T. Stranahan, Rev. Dr. Storrs, August Belmont, William H. Anthon, William T. Blodgett, E. Cayius, Marshall O. Roberts, Henry T. Tuckerman, Samuel G. Ward, Benjamin G. Arnold, Moses H. Grinnell, Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, George Opdyke, D. Calder Murray, John A. Ralli, James Thomson, George Cabot Ward, Laurence Wells, Francis G. Shaw, Charles K. Tuckerman, Dr. Willard Parker, Eugene Dutihl, Frank E. Howe, W. W. Evans, D. Devlin, W. Franz Madi, Victor De Launay, A. Gracie King, Charles Munzinger, Jackson S. Schultz, Henry A. Smythe, Geo. D. Pitiplo, Dr. Russ, Geo. William Curtis, Charles P. Daly, David Dows, Paul B. Ruggles, William B. Astor, James Brown, George Bliss, Jr., Jos. Thorn, John McMullen, Adrian Selm, Rev. Dr. Samuel Osgood, John Day, Capt. J. J. Comstock, C. E. Delinall, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Henry W. Sage, Prof. Vincenzo Botte, Leonard W. Jerome, Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Joseph H. Choate, Henry Clews, John Bloodgood, Frederick A Lane, Horace Gray, N. Chandler, S. B. Chittenden, Dr. Rohstor, John R. Brady, A. T. Stewart, Prosper M. Wetmore, William H. Webb.

Resolved, That for the more effective furtherance of these measures an Executive Committee be appointed immediately by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to collect funds, food and clothing, and forward the same, under proper auspices, to the place of destination, and to attend to such other business connected therewith as shall be deemed advisable. Such Executive Committee shall consist of nine members, beside the officers of this meeting, and they shall furnish a full and minute report of their proceedings.

Resolved, That a public meeting of the citizens of New-York be called at an early day for the purpose of more enlarged and general action in relation to this movement.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen an Executive Committee in pursuance of the resolutions: Joseph Thoron, Frank E. Howe, R. L. Cutting, Joseph H. Choate, Samuel G. Ward, John R. Rallie, Theodore Roosevelt, Geo. Bliss, Jr., William T. Blodgett.

Mr. **John Jay**, in introducing a set of resolutions, said that he hesitated to add anything to what had already been so well said, but he thought that a point of importance had been overlooked in the resolutions just adopted. He thought that the United States Government should be memorialized to intercede in favor of the Cretans, and he offered resolutions to that effect, which were referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. **Russ**, a gentleman who was connected with the last Cretan war, and who, with Dr. **Howe**, was instrumental in conveying clothing and food to the starving women and children of Crete, was requested by the Chairman to address the meeting.

Dr. **Russ** said that he had seen the Cretans fighting for their independence, and was with them during the year of terror when the army of Egypt invaded the island, and mutilated their old men and children and dishonored their women. He indorsed Dr. **Howe's** remarks in all particulars.

It is intended that some day, either this or the next week, a meeting shall be held at Cooper Institute in furtherance of the objects for which this meeting was called.

The Eleventh Ward Shooting Affray—Statement of the Wounded Man.

Coroner **Gamble** held an *ante-mortem* examination yesterday in the case of **George Hull**, who was shot by **Charles W. Browning**, on Saturday afternoon, at No. 87 Cannon-street. The following is the statement of Mr. **Hull**:

Yesterday about 3 o'clock I came home and sat down by the stove; my wife, Mrs. **Browning**, **James Shandley** and **James Briggs** were all in my room when I came home; we all sat down about an hour, talking and singing, when **Charles Browning** opened the door and came in; I immediately ordered him out, as he had insulted my wife in the street some time previous; he said that if he had to go out his wife must go with him too; he having threatened to shoot his wife and knowing that he had carried a revolver, I told his wife she might go or stay as she pleased; **Browning** then drew a revolver and fired it at me, the ball striking me in the abdomen; I then took him by the collar, and took the pistol, so that he could not shoot any one else; my wife called a policeman, who arrested **Browning**; I then let go of the pistol, and **Browning** made an attempt to shoot the officer, who took it from him; I made a charge against him, and I was taken to this hospital; I do not know any reason for the assault.

The Jury rendered the following verdict: "That **George S. Hull** was wounded in the abdomen by a pistol shot wound at the hands of **Chas. W. Browning**, Jan. 19, 1867."

On this verdict the prisoner was committed to the Tombs to await the result of the wound.

A DARING JUVENILE OPERATOR.

Extensive Forgery and Embezzlement by a Boy—He Escapes to Baltimore, and is Arrested—A Singular Affair.

Messrs. **Roland G. Mitchell & Co.**, of No. 163 Pearl-street, have for some months had in their employ, as an errand-boy, **Lewis Klopsch**, a Prussian, 15 years of age. Young **Klopsch** displayed considerable intelligence in the discharge of his duties, and thereby gained the unlimited confidence of the firm. They frequently intrusted him with their banking business, and he collected the greater part of their outstanding accounts. The result was that **Lewis**, who was often in the possession of large sums of money, one day last week yielded to temptation, and ran away with $750 in cash, and $400 worth of checks, drawn by the firm. The boy reached Baltimore in safety, where some other and more adroit thief picked his pocket of all the money he had in his possession, and the greater part of the checks. Finding himself thus adrift and penniless, young **Klopsch** became desperate and forged the name of **Roland G. Mitchell & Co.** to the indorsement to one of the checks, and attempted its negotiation.

The Bank officers questioned the genuineness of the paper, when the young scamp stated that he was in the employ of the firm indorsing the check, and that he was in Baltimore on business for the house. The New-York firm were duly advised of these facts by telegraph, and they returned an answer explaining that young **Klopsch** had robbed them, and desired his arrest. One of the Baltimore Police officers was called in and the accused, who had already been detained, given into his custody. The officer and his prisoner immediately started for this City, and arrived on Saturday evening, when Officer **Hart**, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, assumed charge of young **Klopsch**. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before Justice **Hogan**, who committed him for further examination to-day. The youthful operator freely confessed his guilt and stated that he had been induced to commit the crime by a young man whom he only knew by the name of "**Charley**," and described him as wearing a light moustache.

Klopsch seems to be of rather an original turn of mind, for it appears that he was in the employ of a Beaver-street firm before entering the employ of Messrs. **Mitchell & Co.**, and with a view to create a favorable impression he had recourse to an extraordinary strategem. One morning the members of the firm came down town for the day, and in entering the store discovered the stock in considerable confusion, as though a struggle had taken place. Young **Klopsch** seemed much excited, and stated that he had been assaulted by a thief who attempted robbery, but that by means of an iron bar and some loose weights he had succeeded in driving the intruder from the premises. Struck by the apparent courage of the boy his employers gave him a handsome gratuity as a reward. The success urged young **Klopsch** to make a second attempt, so he disarranged and broke up several of the empty boxes standing in the store, and at the same time spilled a quantity of bullock's blood upon the floor. When his employers returned the boy told a most improbable story, for he claimed to have beaten and driven off four or five men, one of whom had received so severe a wound that he had left a large quantity of his blood on the floor. The boy was arrested by one of the First Ward Police on a charge of malicious mischief, but the affair was so ridiculous that the offender was not punished by the magistrate. **Klopsch's** father is a physician of good standing residing at Hudson City, N. J. His family are greatly humiliated by the recent action of their son.

PETER COOPER ON CITY GOVERNMENT.

A Proposed Plan of City Government, by a Board of Appointment and a Board of Revision.

At a dinner of the Great Western Insurance Company, held in this City on Friday evening, the following suggestions were made by Mr. **Peter Cooper**:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: After thanking you for the honor conferred, in the toast you have drunk, I will take the liberty to say that it should be the pride and glory of every American to make all festive occasions like the present contribute in some way to strengthen and insure the great bond of national unity. The best contribution that we can make to national unity will be to adopt a plan that will insure a good Government for this great City. It was to secure to us this inestimable privilege that our Revolutionary fathers formed for us—the American people—a "Great Western Insurance Company," of which this Company that we are now here to honor, is one of its branches. They intended, by the Constitution and the laws they adopted, to combine and concentrate as a capital the whole power of a nation, to insure to each and every individual man his inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They, like wise men, saw that a policy of insurance would be good as long as a nation continued to establish justice as the proper means by which to promote the general welfare of its people. It is now for us, the people of this great City and country, to learn a valuable lesson from this budding, blossoming and fruit-bearing branch of our great national insurance company. The great success of this Company has been secured by getting and keeping in office the proper men to take charge of its interests. This is the lesson that I wish to impress on all who desire to see good government for this great City that is now the very heart of the American nation. The plan by which to obtain and maintain a good and true republican government for our City, is so simple, easy and natural, that we will be astonished at the amount of misery that will be avoided, and at the blessings that will be secured by its adoption. When we act wisely as a people, we will elect, by a general ticket, and keep in office our best men. We will elect one man from every ward to form a Council of Appointment, and one from each ward to form a Board of Revision. The duty of the Council of Appointment should be to select and keep in office the wisest and best men to fill every place required by the wants of the City. The duty of the Council of Revision should be to examine and approve every bill, from all the Departments of the City Government, before any money could be drawn from the treasury. These men, to form the Council of Appointment and the Board of Revision, chosen equally from the several wards, and elected by a general ticket, after having had their names placed before the public at least three months previous to an election. One-third of these two Boards of Council should be elected by a general ticket every year after having their names placed before the public as candidates for three months previous to an election. The members so elected should receive a competent salary, and should take and subscribe an oath by which each member would promise and agree that he would, as one of the Council of Appointment, use his best judgment to select, appoint, watch over and keep in office the wisest and best men that can be found, to fill every place required by the wants of the people. The members of this Council of Appointment should promise and agree, under the solemnity of their oaths, that they will dismiss from office every man who is found dishonest, incompetent, or negligent in the performance of his duties. To insure the success of this plan it will be necessary for the Legislature of our State to appoint the first Council of Appointment and the first Board of Revision, in order to cut us loose from all the rings and cliques that have so long made our elections a mere farce. They have used the millions drawn from the people as the spoils of office and a fund of corruption. The people as a body desire good Government; and I believe they will maintain it whenever the proper men are presented and the extraordinary temptations to corruption are removed. When we, as a community, cause the responsibility of all men holding office to be so direct and positive that it will be impossible to avoid the performance of duty and continue in office, we may then expect a Government that will be an honor to our City, State and nation.

CHURCH SERVICES.

The Fallen Women of the Metropolis—Midnight Mission.

A large congregation was assembled at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, last evening to hear the cause of the fallen women of this metropolis pleaded, and to learn the steps about to be taken in their behalf. The object of the movement is fully explained in the following circular from the St. Barnabas House:

MIDNIGHT MISSION.

The undersigned, having been engaged in missionary work in connection with St. Barnabas Chapel, have felt themselves urgently called upon to undertake some extension of the work already done by the House of Mercy and St. Barnabas House for the rescue of erring women.

They have begun this undertaking by going into the streets at night, giving cards calling attention to St. Barnabas House as a temporary home; also distributing tracts and attempting to speak a word of warning and invitation. They have taken the further step of hiring a room, which shall be as much in the way of this unfortunate class as are the theatres and concert saloons. This they desire to furnish as a cheerful and attractive reading-room. Having taken this onward step, they now look to the Christian people of this City for help to go forward. Books, papers, magazines, pictures, and especially money, are needed immediately.

Still more pressing is the want of a band of gentlemen who will join in this difficult but certainly Christ-like work. If we had a band of fifty middle-aged men, who would give one evening a week, going two and two, either into the street, or to our reading-room, surely the efforts of such a band would receive a blessing from Him who came "to seek and to save that which was lost."

To aid the efforts of gentlemen laboring in this way, two short letters have been prepared by the Committee, designed to be enclosed in an envelope and handed to women and girls in the street.

This work is new here, but has been tried most successfully in England. The last annual report of the Midnight Meeting Association tells of no less than a thousand who have been drawn away within the year from the paths which lead down to death.

With a profound sense of the difficulty of the work, and our own weakness as we enter upon it, yet we believe it is the voice of the Master who calls us to be up and doing in a field sadly neglected hitherto; and we rest confidently upon the promise, "My strength is made perfect in weakness."

Brethren in Christ and His Church, we ask in the name of our Lord, your sympathy, your prayers, and your help.

(Signed)
S. H. HILLIARD,
St. Barnabas Chapel, No. 306 Mulberry-street.
PLINY F. SMITH,
No. 36 Warren-street.
DANIEL HUNTINGTON,
No. 48 East Twentieth-street.
PHILIP B. HENRY,
No. 10 North Moore-street.
JOHN T. HOAG,
No. 164 Fulton-street.

Committee on Night Work of St. Barnabas Men's Missionary Association.

Rev. S. H. **Hilliard**, of St. Barnabas Chapel, preached from the following text:

She hath done what she could.—St. Mark xiv., 8.

Mary belonged to that class which we now call "strange." She had strange methods of doing things, and on the occasion when our Lord used the explanation in the text her ways were unpleasant to the people who witnessed her conduct. In St. Luke we were provided with some details of her ways in her own house, when the burden of duty on the occasion fell upon her sister Martha. In our conventionalism we would have said of the conduct of Mary on that and other occasions—"What strange woman is this?" Once again she performed a deed which showed how impulsive she was, and how little she cared for the formalism of society—when she rushed in through the company, and poured the vial of ointment upon His body. Christ had previously vindicated Mary, and foretold that in all time what she had done would be spoken of in all time. In a churchyard in this City is a modest little white marble tablet to note the last resting-place of a woman, and on it was inscribed these words: "She hath done what she could." There lay the body of Mrs. **Sarah Adelaide Richmond**, whose ways when alive were very much disliked. She gave her time to the duties of the House of Mercy during the day, and at night went out to visit the families of gentlemen of affluence, to obtain from them means for the carrying on the work going on in the House of Mercy. This way of visiting people at night was much disliked. Mrs. **Richmond** was found not very neat at the House of Mercy—found doing all kinds of work which necessity suggested; digging potatoes, pasting paper on the wall—doing all the varieties of work which had to be done in connection with such an institution. The ladies who visited the House disliked this style of doing things; but she continued, never discouraged, doing "what she could," humbling herself for the love of the Master in whose service she was—who was the good part which she had chosen. She latterly came to the conclusion that the work must be carried on by a band of ladies in whose hearts Christ had taken up an abode. After succeeding in getting the House of Mercy under such auspices, she resigned her superintendency, and planted herself in the midst of a neighborhood of polluted ones—fallen ones. St. Barnabas was the continuation of her work, and it was gratifying to know that it had grown into an institution in which 1,500 persons had found a shelter, and 50,000 meals had been dispensed there in one year. When Mrs. **Richmond** was taken with the sickness which ultimately carried her off, she ceased not to work, but commenced a home for illegitimate children, so as to discourage the vices by which infants were killed. All sorts of orphan institutions had refused to receive the children who were nameless, and she determined that, notwithstanding prejudice, she would continue her work, spending her last energies in doing good. The lesson of Mrs. **Richmond's** life was plain. There was work for those who listened to the eulogium of the character of Mrs. **Richmond**. The House of Mercy was full, and if its accommodations were doubled would be full still. The light in the window at St. Barnabas, in Mulberry-street, kept burning all night, is the invitation to many a wandering sinner who voluntarily respond, come in and taste the love of Christ, and find that the work is meant for them. A German house was needed of the same kind as St. Barnabas, with such modifications as were regarded necessary to meet the peculiar German social element. It was also proposed to establish a midnight mission. The preacher here described the method pursued in London, and said that it was not intended to force their creed upon the fallen women who might be reclaimed—any creed rather than their corrupt life. To carry on this work money was needed. In addition to money, men were needed. Strange as this request may be, it was prompted by the dictates of duty; another was made, they wanted the ladies to come out to these midnight meetings, to converse with these poor ones, and indicate to them that the efforts were in reality suggested by the spirit of the Master whose love aboundeth for all. Husbands need not be squeamish about their wives thus coming into too close proximity to pollution. The work must be done in the spirit of Him who should fill all hearts with noble thoughts, and elevate all minds above the groveling instincts which were never encouraged but to the disparagement of Christians in the exercise of duty.

A meeting will be held for the consideration of the subject of organizing for holding Midnight Meetings in the Sabbath School-room of Trinity Chapel, at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Right Rev. **Horatio Potter**, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. **Alexander H. Vinton**, **Morgan**, **Washburn**, **Montgomery**, **Dix**, **Tuttle** and **Peters**.

Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society—Report of the Secretary.

The forty-third anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. After singing and praying, the Corresponding Secretary, S. B. **Brownell**, read the several reports, from which it appears that the receipts of the Society for the past year amounted to $23,777. The number of families visited was 42,000. Of Bibles distributed, there were 9,486; Testaments, 62,870; parts, 944, the whole at an expense of $16,007 74. The number of volumes distributed in forty-three years was 1,959,884.

After the reading of the report, Rev. Dr. **Smith** made an address, in which he alluded to the early history of the society. He said that despite all the attempts that had been made to prove that the Bible would not benefit all races and classes, the glorious work of spreading its influence in different quarters of the world was steadily and successfully going on. In the same building in which **Voltaire** declared that, although it took twelve men to establish Christianity, he would show how easily one man could destroy it, there were now to be seen volumes of the Sacred Word. The men who had said there was no foundation for religion had now an opportunity of discovering their errors. The Arabians, Chinese, Hindoos and other races are showing that they can comprehend the truths contained in the Bible. An objection had been made to sending the Scriptures to those nations that gave evidences of decline, but the speaker persisted for the very reason of their decline they should be supplied with the Holy Word. The City of New-York was the special field in which the Society labored, and nothing could concern the welfare of the City more than its religious interests. The thousands living in tenement-house and the 16,000 living in cellars without modesty, in filth and drunkenness, deserved the attention of the Society. The speaker closed his address by relating incidents to prove the efficacy of the Bible.

The Rev. J. G. **Murray** was the next speaker. Science, he said, was a work endeavoring to find a shaft with which it could destroy the word of God, but the interest of the Bible still remained in the ascendant. Although commentaries and other religious books had done much to enlighten men, yet the Bible was the book after all to- place in the hands of the common people. They had not the logical ability to follow the reasoning of the authors of other works. He then referred to the exile of **Napoleon** at St. Helena, and to the remarks he made concerning the Bible. "The Bible," said **Napoleon**, "has a secret vitality which no power can resist." **Coleridge** also speaks in its praise. A German soldier, wounded and dying at the hospital at Fredericksburgh, admitted to a lady nurse that he believed in the truth contained in the Scriptures. They were their own best witnesses as to their own nature. It was said not long since in a public meeting that Greece had a right to exist, and so, he would add, has the Bible a right to exist. They would have to go back three centuries to get at the origin of Bible Societies. He then referred to the translation made by **Tindsdale**, and his efforts to convert the British Commons to the true faith, and closed by expressing a hope that the New-York Society would get the Bible into the hands, heads and hearts of our common people.

Rev. Mr. **Bliss**, President and Secretary of the American Bible Society at Constantinople, related the circumstances attending the conversion of an infidel in England, named **Moore**, by Mr. **Clarke**, and said that what was needed in this City was to make the thousands of ignorant people living in attics and cellars know and believe they were included among those whom Christ calls to repentance. He next gave an encouraging account of the work achieved by the Society in Turkey, and alluded particularly to the case of a silk merchant living near Mount Arrarat, who had accepted the teachings of the Gospel, and was now an earnest worker for Christ. If the work continues to go on the next fifteen years as prosperously as it had during late years, the most encouraging and glorious results would be achieved.

Rev. Mr. **Hildreth** next delivered a brief but earnest address, in which he urged the society to push forward the good work which they had entered upon, and promises them his aid and coöperation. He thought the best means that could be employed to dry up the cesspools of sin and infamy in this City, would be to distribute the Bible in quarters where vice had become so prominent.

The exercises of the evening closed with the singing of the Doxology.

The Booth Testimonial.

With respect to "The Booth Testimonial," about which so much interest is felt, we are enabled to state that the address will be made by Mr. W. **Fullerton** and the presentation by a committee consisting of

Hon. J. T. Hoffman,
Maj.-Gen. R. Anderson,
Hon. Geo. Bancroft,
Hon. Chas. A. Daly,
Hon. Chas. A. Dana,
J. J. Crane, M. D.,
Prof. R. O. Doremus,
Prof. L. Agassiz,
Oscar Coles, Esq.,
F. Barker, M. D.,
Geo. W. Curtis, Esq.,
Wm. H. Appleton, Esq.,
C. E. Detmold, Esq.,
R. W. Weston, Esq.,
Bayard Taylor, Esq.,
Henry Peters Gray, Esq.,
Samuel L. Barlow, Esq.,
Hon. Geo. G. Barnard,
Hon. John R. Brady,
W. T. Blodgett, Esq.,
Launt Thompson, Esq.,
W. H. Beard, Esq.,
Thos. Le Clear, Esq.,
J. Q. Ward, Esq.,
J. S. Murray, Esq.,
Jervis McIntee, Esq.,
A. Bierstadt, Esq.,
J. E. Russel, Esq.,
Thomas Ward, M. D.,
S. R. Gifford, Esq.,
W. Oliver Stone, Esq.,
H. T. Tuckerman, Esq.,
Wm. J. Hennesy, Esq.,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall.

The presentation will take place at about 11 o'clock, at the close of the performance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Waste of Croton Water.—The Croton Aqueduct Commissioners call attention to the great waste of Croton water by householders, who leave the water running in order to prevent its freezing. This waste has so seriously reduced the water in the distributing reservoir that in case of a large fire breaking out in the City the most disastrous consequences might ensue. It is not, perhaps, generally known that a heavy fine can be inflicted for a willful waste of the Croton.

Death from Burns.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner **Wildey**, on the body of **Mary Ann McQuerkey**, aged 2 years, at No. 227 Houston-street, whose death was the result of injuries received on Saturday by her clothes taking fire from a stove during her mother's absence. The Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Suffrage Meeting.—The suffrage meeting at Cooper Institute, postponed on account of the storm, will take place this (Monday) evening. Rev. Dr. **Cheever** will preside. Ex-Gov. **Fish**, Rev. **Henry Ward Beecher**, and other eminent speakers, are expected to be present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Anniversary of St. Patrick's Birthday.—The different Irish Associations of Brooklyn having concluded to celebrate the anniversary of Ireland's patron Saint independently, instead of joining with their New-York brethern as on previous occasions, held a meeting at No. 168 Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements. There were present delegations from the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, No. 2, St. James' Benevolent Temperance Society, the Shamrock, St. Paul's, Assumption, and St. Ann's Temperance Associations. The meeting was organized by selecting Mr. **Hugh Gallagher** as Chairman. The subject of forming the line of the procession being brought up, it was stated on the part of the Temperance Associations that they claimed the right of the line on account of being the most numerous. This being objected to by the other Societies, and after some discussion, it was ultimately decided that the position of right of the line in the procession would be assigned by lot. The Chairman was authorized to inform the President of the Father Mathew Societies of the action taken by the meeting, after which a motion to adjourn for three weeks was carried.

Sleigh Capsized.—Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a sleigh driven by Mr. **John Henry**, became frightened and ran away. On reaching the intersection of Hamilton-avenue and Clinton-street, the vehicle was capsized and Mr. **Henry** was pitched into a snow bank, but sustained no injury. The horse was badly hurt however.

Alleged Outrage.—Officer **Daly**, of the Fiftieth Precinct, yesterday arrested **Peter Monahan** on the complaint of **Catharine McCarty**, who charges him with having forcibly violated her person. It appears that the accused kept company with complainant for several years. **Monahan** was committed by Justice **Cornwell** to await examination.

Fire in Centre-Street.—At 7:30 o'clock, last evening, a slight fire occurred in the kitchen of premises No. 60 Centre-street, occupied as a grocery by **Sebastian Pallarosa**. Damage about $50. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Fire.—About noon on Saturday a fire occurred in the carpenter shop of F. W. **Titus**, in Jefferson-street, near Franklin-avenue, caused by cinders falling from the stove among some shavings. Damage trifling.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire Near the Bremen Dock.—About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a temporary building, at the foot of Third-street, Hoboken, owned and occupied by **Gardner & Hups**, as a kindling-wood factory, and also containing an engine for hoisting coal. The building, together with a lot of wood and other material, was consumed, and the engine was considerably damaged. The fire also extended to some piles of lumber on the dock, belonging to the same firm, but the firemen gained control of it before much headway was made. Loss from $1,500 to $2,000; insured. As the fire was less than twenty yards from the Bremen Dock, all hands were called out to protect the steamer.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton unchanged; sales 2,600 bales; receipts 4,035 bales; exports 6,500 bales; Low Middling, 32c.; Middling, 33c. **Sugar**—Good to fair, 11c.; fully fair, 12¼c. **Molasses** firm; common, 58c.@60c.; prime to choice, 69c.@71c. **Flour** higher; $11 75@$11 87½; extra, $12@$15 50. **Oats** firm at 80c. **Hay** firm at $30. **Pork** higher; Mess, $27. **Bacon**—More offering. **Lard** steady, at 13c.@14c. **Whisky**, $2 25@$2 40. **Tobacco**—Medium Leaf, 7c. @9c.; fair, 9c.@11c. Gold opened at $1 36¼; Bank Sterling, 138¼. New-York Sight Exchange unaltered. **Freights**—To New-York unchanged; to Liverpool, ⅝d.@11-16d.; to Havre, 1¼c.

Buffalo, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Flour—The demand is moderate and market steady; sales 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75. **Wheat** quiet and nothing doing by which to establish quotations. **Corn** steady: sales 7 car loads new, delivered, at 90c. **Oats** are in moderate demand at 50c.@52c. for No. 2. **Barley** in better demand; sales 4,000 bushels four-rowed Canada at $1 01. **Rye** nominal at $1. **Peas** steady at $1 10. **Provisions** firm. Heavy Mess Pork $20 50@$21, and $1 less for light. Hams are in moderate demand at 14¼c.@15c. Lard quiet at 13c. Dressed Hogs firm at 8c.@8½c. **Whisky** is firm at $2 39.

Chicago, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Flour inactive and unchanged at $11 12½ for Spring Extra. **Wheat** dull; light sales at $1 89@$1 90 for No. 1 Spring. **Corn** dull and unchanged at 79½c. for No. 1. **Oats** dull at 44c. for No. 1, and 41c. for No. 2. **Provisions** firm. Mess Pork, $19. Dressed Hogs less active at $7 10@$7 35. Live Hogs a shade firmer at $5 90@$6 40. **Receipts**—6,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 Live Hogs and 5,000 Dressed Hogs. **Shipments**—3,200 bbls. Flour, and 14,000 bushels Wheat.

St. Louis, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Flour firm at $10 75@$11 50 for double extra. **Wheat** firm at $2 75@$2 80 for prime, and $2 90 for choice. **Corn** easier at 77½c.@81c. **Oats** lower, at 62c.@65c. **Provisions** firmer; Pork, $20 50, delivered at Cairo; Hams, sweet pickle, $10 50; Bacon Shoulders, $10 50@$11; Clear Sides, $13 25@$13 50; Sugar-cured Hams, $16 50@$17; Bulk Shoulders, packed, $8; Rib Sides, $9 25; Clear Sides, $11; Lard, $11 50@$13 50. Hogs advanced 25c.@65c; number packed to date, 155,000. **Whisky** nominal at $2 12½ @$2 15.

Oswego, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Flour steady with a moderate demand; sales 400 bbls. at $12 ℔ bbl. for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; $15 75 for Double Extra. **Rye Flour** unchanged at $7. **Wheat** quiet; $2 95@$3 for Choice White Canada. **Corn** dull but unchanged; small sales at $1 12 for No. 1. **Oats**—65c. for Choice Western. **Barley**, **Rye** and **Peas** nominal. **Shorts**, $18@$20; **Shipstuffs**, $25@$27; **Middlings**, $32@$35 ℔ ton. **Railroad Freights**—Flour to Boston, $1; to Albany, 80c. ℔ bbl.

Memphis, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton active and higher; Middling 31c.@32c.; receipts, 3,029 bales; exports, 706 bales. **Corn** active, $1 10@$1 15 from store. **Flour** scarce but firm at $9 15@$15 for all brands. **Provisions** scarce and firm. Dressed Hogs 8c.@9c. Mess Pork $25@$26. Bacon—Clear Sides 15c.@16c.; Shoulders 14c.@15c. Sugar Cured Hams 22c.@23c.; Shoulders, bulk, 10c.; Clear Sides 14½c. **Hay** $35 from store. **Oats** firm, 90c.

Louisville, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Tobacco active at $3 60@$13 50. **Flour**—Superfine $10. **Wheat**—Prime Red $2 85. **Corn**—Shelled, in bulk, 70c.; ear 60c. **Oats** 60c. **Cotton** 30½c. **Bacon**—Shoulders 11½c., Clear Sides 13½c., Hams 16c.; Prime Lard 12½c., in bulk. Shoulders, loose, 7¾c., Packed 8c., Clear Sides 11½c. New **Whisky** $2 30, in bond. Sugar cured **Hams** 17c. **Bulk Meats**—Shoulders 8c., loose; Clear Sides, packed 12c.

Milwaukee, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Flour dull at $10 50@$10 75. **Wheat** dull at $2 14 for No. 1, and $1 98 for No. 2. **Corn** dull at 63c. **Oats** inactive at 43c. for No. 2. **Dressed Hogs** firmer at $7 10@$7 30. **Provisions** firm; Mess Pork, $18 50@$19 50. **Receipts**—1,700 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Oats 15,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 Dressed Hogs. **Shipments**—1,500 bbls. Flour, 700 bushels Wheat.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Flour dull and unchanged. **Whisky** dull and unchanged. **Hogs** firmer and a shade higher, closing $7 50@$8; receipts 3,100. **Mess Pork** held at $21, with buyers at $20 50. **Bulk Meats** held at 8c., shoulders at 9½c.@10c. for sides. **Lard** 11½c. Gold 136, buying.

Wilmington, Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton quiet at 31½c.@32c. for Middling. **Spirits Turpentine** dull at 62½c. **Resin** dull at $3 25@$6. **Crude Turpentine**, $4 ℔ bbl. **Tar** firm at $1 70. **Timber** dull at $5@$10 ℔ 1,000 feet.

Mobile, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton—Sales to-day 750 bales; market closing dull; Middling 32c.; receipts 1,939. Gold 136@137¼.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton market less active; 240 bales sold; Middling 31½c.; Strict 32c.@32½c. Gold 33.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton market quiet and unchanged; 225 bales sold; Middling 33½c.

Savannah, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 19.

Cotton quiet; Liverpool Middling 32c.@32½c.; New-York Middling 33½c.@34c.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring's** new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd's** Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship New-York, from Aspinwall—E. S. Farnsworth, C. Saunders, J. J. Stone, J. Loveland, N. Delhanew, Col. W. J. Davis, Major H. B. Fleming, M. King and wife, H. G. Grady, J. H. Sparks, J. M. Geiger, W. Duncan, J. Brensine, Mrs. Wm. Patrick, W. Allen, J. P. Chaplain, Mrs. M. J. Barrows and child, Mrs. O. Cummings, S. Hoffman, J. Ratfield, L. W. Coe, J. B. James, Mrs. McDonald, A. W. Williamson and wife, W. P. Comee, P. H. White, Mrs. Holland and child, W. B. Risk, C. Morse, Mr. Pike and wife, Mr. Eyre, A. Gurner and family, Chilian Minister; Mr. McKenna, Mr. Alarma, Mr. Joachim, Mr. Eder, Mr. Miles and family, Y. Antosuatugus, D. Lane, and others, and 25 in steerage.

In steamship Zodiac, from Savannah—D. P. Thomas, J. C. Stayner, Rev. L. Underwood, W. H. Merriweather, J. C. Calloway, R. Merryweather, J. N. Merriweather, Miss Caddie Merriweather, Mrs. R. Merriweather, Samuel Merriweather, Mrs. Merriweather, and 3 in the steerage.

In steamship Corsica, from Havana and Nassau—C. O. Ruyter, J. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Browlett, Mr. Bailey and 1 on deck. From Nassau—Capt. Chase, Capt. Nichols, Capt. Wyman, Major Molesworth, Mr. Isaacs, Mrs. Isaacs, L. C. Squires, Mrs. Squires and 2 on deck.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 13 | Sun sets.... 5 04 | Moon sets.... 7 0
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 8 26 | Gov. Island. 9 15 | Hell Gate.... 10 8

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 20.

Arrived.

Steamship New-York, Furber, Aspinwall Jan. 12, with mdse. treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. The U. S. man-of-war Saco arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th to relieve the Mackinaw. Jan. 13, 11 A. M., passed bark Hannah, 60 miles S. of Cape Mayel; 6 P. M., exchanged signals with steamer Flambeau, bearing S.; 16th, at 12:30 midnight, passed steamer Henry Chauncey, bd. S., Cape Mayel bearing S. E. 20 miles.

Steamship Zodiac, Rodgers, Savannah Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Murray Ferris & Co. Off Hatteras, on the 17th inst., experienced a very heavy gale from N. W., which continued for 60 hours with great violence.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana 12th inst., via Nassau 15th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Jan. 15, engine were stopped 12 hours, and on the 19th 8 hours, to replace broken cogs in driving wheel; on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst., had heavy N. W. gales.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Jan. 18, 4 P. M., 25 miles N. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamer Flambeau, hence for Charleston; 15 miles S. E. of Delaware Lightship, passed through large fields of ice. The Gen. Barnes has experienced severe weather during the passage.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. The S. reports Norfolk harbor to be almost entirely closed by ice as far down as Hampton Roads.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 16, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible]. The [illegible]

Ship Alexander, (of St. John, N. B.,) Stinchcomb, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. The A. has been anchored off the Hook since the night of the 16th inst.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Arr. steamer Flambeau and schr. Volant, from New-York, and brig Anna Lowry, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.—Arr. schr. John S. Lee, from New-York 12th inst., for Baltimore, with a cargo of copper ore, leaking badly, and the entire crew frost-bitten. She experienced a heavy N. W. gale off Chincoteague on the 15th, and was completely [illegible] with ice.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—The steamship Cuba sailed for Havana and New-Orleans Saturday. She cut her way through ice a foot thick until she reached the foot of Carroll-street, where she lay to until this morning, the ice there being 18 inches thick. This morning she again steamed down, getting clear of the ice before the storm set in. She has a full cargo and 25 passengers. The steamship Fannie, for Savannah, followed the Cuba down to the foot of Carroll-street, but was compelled to return this afternoon. The steamship McClellan, for Boston, had steam up Saturday, but did not attempt to get out. She will be detained until Tuesday. The steamship Worcester, from Liverpool, is now three days due. Navigation is now closed, but measures are to be taken to open a track. The weather is colder than for many years.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 19.—Sld. steamers North Point, for Baltimore; San Jacinto, for New-York; brig W. H. Bickmore, for New-York; bark John Erile, for Liverpool. Arr. Jane J. Pander, from Falmouth, and steamer Leo, from New-York.

Jan. 20.—Arr. schr. Western Star, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 20.—Sld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore. There is a heavy blow from S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Jacmel Packet, from Singapore for Melbourne, Australia, was seized by the U. S. Consul at Aspinwall for an attempt by the Captain to dispose of her cargo at that port to the Venezuelan Government. A prize crew from the U. S. steamer Mackinaw was put on board, and she left for New-York on the 11th inst.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 121, Jan. 19, 1867.
22, 58, 15, 63, 75, 14, 23, 27, 42, 56, 10, 65.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 18, Jan. 19, 1867.
62, 30, 47, 17, 28, 65, 38, 56, 12, 7, 37, 26.
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SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 38, Jan. 19, 1867.
36, 60, 52, 27, 54, 50, 32, 50, 10, 17, 40, 51, 74.
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